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Volume 10,No.21

Single copy 30 Cents

The Canadian INDIA TIMES

(The National Voice of Indo-Canadians)
Established in 1967

McMurtry receives report on racism in Toronto

By Bharat P. Mathur.

Ottawa, November 1, 1977

Leading members of Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi and Sri Lanka communities of metropolitan Toronto mustered in strength at a public meeting on Sunday (October 30) to demonstrate their grave concern over the mounting wave of racial violence against South Asian immigrants in Ontario province.

The occasion was the presentation of a 200- page memorandum prepared by Dr. Bhausaheb Ubale, an Indian economist of Seneca College, on behalf of about 40 organisations, to the Attorney-General of Ontario, Mr. Roy McMurtry. Representatives of the Ontario Human Rights Commission, the Urban Alliance Committee and the Police Department were present.

In his report, Mr. Ubale, who originally comes from Maharashtra and was closely involved in problems of the South Asian community while receiving his education in England, has detailed various incidents of widespread racist attack, intimidation and harassment that South Asians have been subjected to from time to time as well as cases of racial discrimination in the fields of employment and education. The report deplores police indifference in taking prompt preventive and corrective action against white racists, because of which it has lost their confidence.

The report says that South Asians are suffering great hardship in securing employment on grounds of "inflated or artificial educational requirements and, what is more, lack of so-called Canadian experience". It cites "South Asians being a very competitive force in Canadian society" as being the primary reason for white hostility towards them.

A DISTORTED IMAGE

"Over the years", continues the report, "Western historians have projected a distorted picture of South Asia, presumably to preserve a colonial mentality. This has had an indoctrinatory effect on the white population vis-a-vis the South Asian community. However, now that South Asians have become free, the West is confronted with the reality about their quality, which is quite different from that suggested by the stereotyped image.

An average Canadian now finds that South Asians are highly educated, cultured and enterprising. Hence, he is caught up between this reality and the negative image that has been perpetuated for years. The

Roy McMurtry - Attorney General

failure to reconcile these two creates uneasiness and discomfort, and ultimately triggers deep resentment."

Finally, the report points out that Canada is no longer perceived as an Anglo-Saxon-dominated nation, but as a multi-rational and multi-cultural society. More than 70 ethnic communities have settled down in the country, and the way South Asians are making a valuable contribution to socio-economic development has been highly appreciated by the other groups. The nation should, therefore, create necessary conditions conducive for their absorption in Canadian society.

MR. MCMURTRY'S ASSURANCE

Mr. McMurtry assured the large gathering that the Ontario Government was already fully alive of the situation and pledged that it would continue to accord the highest priority to criminal activities motivated by racism. He said that the law would take its course when it became necessary to remind the citizens that the right of individuals to be free of interference was one of the fundamental rights in a democratic society.

The Attorney-General was critical of the Federal Government for lack of cooperation with the province in helping newcomers as it was "more interested in making political hay when the sun shone than in actually solving complex problems."

By Donald Grant

Toronto, oct. 31

Metro Toronto's 80,000 South Asian Canadians can't step out of their houses without a "fear in the back of their minds" that they will "likely be attacked," the author of a six-month study on racial discrimination against South Asians said yesterday.

Citing physical attacks, verbal slurs and other acts in almost every place, Bhausaheb Ubale said that not all Canadians are racists.

"Far from it," he told a nearly full medical science auditorium at the University of Toronto. However, he urged steps be taken before "racial hostilities manifested in racial violence and discrimination have permeated through all levels of society.

"We have suffered a great deal" Mr. Ubale told Ontario Attorney-General Roy McMurtry, who was given a copy of the report, called Equal Opportunity and Public Policy. The report is on the concerns of the South Asian Canadian community about their place in Canadian society.

A little girl gave Mr. McMurtry the report, saying: "I don't know what's written in this report," but it was to make children like her happy in Canada.

"We're badly wounded," Mr. Ubale told Mr. McMurtry, warning him that "we'll be watching you in this matter.

At one point, Mr. Ubale, who worked on the report without pay, warned of the "monster of racism" and said politicians could find themselves the first victim of that monster.

Top Metro police and several police community relations officers were sitting in the front row as Mr. Ubale said South Asians are "unhappy with the police."

He also said the news media haven't presented the racial discrimination stories properly. Reporters also were seated in the front row.

Mr. Ubale said the response from top police officials was good, but the policemen who handle the attacks — the policemen on the beat — those "in the grassroots are very, very bad.

"There's some progress in this area," he added, "but much must be done."

Mr. Ubale said South Asians must have freedom without fear and that the police must protect their interests.

He said that Ontario's school system "imparts knowledge to Canadians about only half of the world and does not give them (school children) any information about sociocultural achievements of the other half, including South Asia. This is a serious flaw."

He said his study showed that children as young as 8 are subjected to racial slurs and physical assaults.

"To bear such pressures at a relatively young age is too much for the child. His creative energy is dampened by these forces over which he has no control. The ultimate result of this is that his academic performance is affected."

Discrimination in employment, he said, involves subtleties such as inflated and artifical education requirements and requests for "Canadian experience."

In his study, he said an examination of this "experience" concept "found that it is discriminatory social phenomenon which results in keeping certain social groups out of the labour market."

Other South Asian speakers pointed out that there were 18 different language groups from South Asia in Canada and that they "can teach us a lesson in community solidarity."

Although they noted that "where there is hurt, there is anger" and that fear and anxiety were "our most powerful foes" they want "bridges of understanding" to help them to "become mainstream Canadians."

Wearing a Paki Means Pure button, Dr. Wilson Head pointed out that black people are no longer at the bottom of the social ladder in Toronto because the South Asians are.

Dr. Head said that while reading Toronto newspapers he gets "the impression that this city is totally white. It has to be changed." He also said that if a black person "appears on TV, it's an American station."

George Imai, speaking for the Japanese-Canadian community, pointed out they were celebrating 100 years in Canada but of those years it was "80 years of discrimination . . . hardship and strife." He urged more teeth for the Ontario Human Rights Commission.

Bromley Armstrong of the Ontario Human Rights Commission said black people have been "suffering for 200 years in Canada." He urged the South Asians "to get involved in this debate. . . for the future of this country."

Mr. McMurtry expressed his appreciation for "taking this constructive step in the on-going battle against discrimination. I chose the word 'on-going' deliberately because I don't think that any of us are naive enough to believe that discrimination can ever be ended completely."

He said racial discrimination is more a "significant psychological and sociological problem" than a legal problem.

Mr. McMurtry told the South Asians that his court crown attorneys have been urged to ask for greater penalties in racial cases, but he felt that the final solution was through education.

[The Globe & Mail]

More offshore oil

Oil has been discovered in commercial quantities on a new off-shore structure about 70 Kms south-west of Bomaby, Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilisers Minister H.N. Bahuguna announced October 15.

The new off-shore oil and gas discovery is in the first well, drilled on a structure called "Bassein Trend" which is about 75 Kms south of the Bassein gas field. Mr. Bahuguna said the oil flow from the well was at the rate of 1,475 barrels per day during the production testing.

This is the third major off-shore oil discovery, the other two being the Bombay High and the Bassein North. The Oil and Natural Gas Commissioin discovered an oil field at the Bassein with a potential of 2 million tonnes per year and a large gas field at the south Bassein last year.

Asian regional seminar

New Delhi, Oct. 31 (Samachar): An Asian Regional Seminar on Social policy formulation and role of social workers has stressed the need to relate social policies to economic policies.

The six-day seminar, which concluded here called for wider involvement of the people in planning for social welfare and formulating social policies.

It said that professional associations should explore various avenues to influence policy formulation and implementation at all levels.

The seminar, the first of its kind to be held in India, drew participants from Malaysia, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Japan, The United States, The Philippines, Australia, Hong Kong, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, besides India.

The other India: Industrial rival for the giants

By William Borders

In the wet tropical forest lands of southern India, a sprawling new factory is producing thousands of steel ballbearings for buyers in Nigeria and Malaysia.

From the booming industrial belt west of Calcutta, millions of dollars worth of diesel engines are being packed up for shipment to Saudi Arabia, and nuts and bolts and drills are on their way to factories in Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Despite its familiar image as a poor and underdeveloped nation in need, India is becoming more and more a world supplier of sophisticated manufactured goods, with a rapidly growing volumes of exports.

"For 25 years, we have been borrowing technology from the developed nations," said R.K. Singh, director of the Engineering Export Promotion Council and "Now we are turning around and sending it back out to the world."

This year for the first time India's exports of steel and engineering goods have exceeded the value of such traditional export leaders as sugar and textiles. Steel and engineering goods, which accounted for only 7 per cent of exports five years ago, are now nearly 20 per cent of India's $5.8- billion in exports and officials expect the rapid pace of expansion to continue.

The development is part of a picture that people here like to describe as "the other India."

"In New York or London they know all about our dusty villages, our over population and our so-called untouchables," said a Calcutta businessman, voicing a common complaint. "But who over there bothers to know that India has the world's tenth largest gross national product, or that last year we exported one million tons of finished steel?"

By stringently controlling imports over the years, while building up its domestic industrial base, India has developed a nearly self-sufficient society, producing a wide variety of technologically advanced products that most Third World countries either import or do without — including power generators, automobiles, precision instruments and electronic calculators. Now, increasingly, it is beginning to sell them abroad.

Exports of steel, to a wide range of countries including Egypt, Yugoslavia and Indonesia, are expected to total more than $1000-million in the current year, a threefold increase over last year. And Government officials are talking about exporting entire steel plants to underdeveloped countries, with the technology, the equipment and the supplies all coming from India.

In common with the rest of the Third World, India is not only making a vigorous effort to increase its exports, so as to earn hard currency on world markets, but it is also trying to upgrade them and to reduce the traditional dependence on the export of raw materials.

The prevailing view here, and in other Third World capitals, is that over the past century the colonial masters of Asia and Africa purposely developed them into one-crop or two-crop agricultural suppliers for the European markets. The French made Senegal into a producer of peanuts for example; the British cultivated tea in Ceylon.

Now, most of the former colonies are trying to reverse that trend, and India has been among the more successful of them, with not only its second favorable balance of trade last year since independence, but also an export mix that officials find much more satisfactory.

In the early days, the country's slight manufacturing output ran to simple things — pots and pans and bicycles. The list is now dominated by such products as tractors and telephone wires, railway cars and radio parts. Even in traditional areas, there has been a technological upgrading. For example, finished fabrics have taken the place of yarn in the export lists.

"A country can't build or grow on exports of tea or sugar," said Mr. Singh, who sat at his desk in a New Delhi Government office piled high with stacks of trade statistics.

"Exporting something that has been made in a factory gives us many more jobs, and it also exposes our growing technology to world competition, making it better for the domestic market, too."

India sends "intermediate technology" to developing countries, but some rather sophisticated products are also being exported to Europe and the United States, wherever manufacturers can find what a Madras businessman described as "a gap vacated by the more advanced manufacturers overseas."

"For example, there was a certain kind of lather for use in small machine shops," he said. "The Americans had stopped making it because lathe technology had passed it by. But we found that there were a number of small shops in America that still needed that relatively simple lathe and they couldn't find it there, so now we're supplying it from India."

[New York Times]

Hillary rescued

By Our Correspondent

New Delhi: Sir Edmund Hillary, the Everest Hero, was rescued by an Indian Air Force Helicopter from 1,700 ft. Yar Parbat where he was taken ill due to Pulmonary oedema. He was heading the Ocean-to-Sky expedition.

In one of the most dramatic rescue operations in the IAF History, the Cheetak helicopter hovered a bare six inches above the ground to enable Sir Edmund to be helped into the aircraft. The Kerrain made it impossible to land the copter and there was not enough suction power to lower the winch and lift the Everest Hero. He was given immediate medical attention and he is progressing well.

In a message to the Defence Minister Sir Edmund said: "I am very happy that you arranged my evacuation from the Central Himalayas from a height of 1,700 feet at a very short notice".

"Your helicopter pilots arranged my rescue in spite of adverse weather and hazardous terrain conditions. Your Helicopter Pilots are one of the best in the world".

He also conveyed his gratitude to the Indian Army which sent rescue and rendered timely medical help.

It was on October 14 that one of the expedition members came rushing to an Army camp near Narparbat to inform the Commanding Officer of Sir Edmund's illness and sought help. Wireless messages were sent to the New Zealand High Commissioner, the Army Headquarters and the Air Force Headquarters in New Delhi and rescue operations were initiated simultaneously.

Tanzanian interest in oil

New Delhi, Oct. 28 (Samachar): Tanzania is interested in having an agreement with India for the systematic exploration of potential areas to establish the presence of oil or gas in that country.

This was stated by the visiting Tanzanian minister for water, energy and minerals Al-noor Kassum during his discussions with the Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilisers Minister H.N. Bahuguna.

It was agreed that oil and natural gas commission which has recently drilled and completed a well on the Songo Songo Island of Tanzania, may drill another well in the area and also take up seismic survey work in new areas to help Tanzania develop its future strategy for the exploitation of its hydro-carbon reserves.

The Tanzanian Minister said that his country was also interested in hiring an oil rig from India with the option to purchase it later. He also sought Indian assistance in the training of Tanzanian technical personnel so that they could become self-reliant in the matter of oil drilling.

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In order to help the recent immigrants to settle down with minimum discomfort, The Canadian India Times has decided to send the paper free for three months to all landed immigrants who have stayed in Canada or USA for only less than two months. We expect to publish several articles and news items that will be of special interest to new immigrants.

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DATE OF ARRIVAL.....

COUNTRY FROM WHICH CAME.....

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND.....

Janata stand on emergency amendment

New Delhi, Nov. 1 (Samachar): The executive of the Janata Parliamentary Party has approved a proposal which would make declaration of internal emergency possible only on the ground of armed rebellion.

The executive, which met here to consider the draft amendments as finalised by a cabinet committee, would ask the government to re-examine its suggestion that such a proclamation under article 352 could be confined to a part of the country. Some members asked what the government would do if there were objectionable activities in another part of the country where emergency had not been imposed.

The proposal, as approved, further provides that emergency could be proclaimed by the President only on the written advice of the members of the cabinet.

Since a proclamation of emergency virtually amends the constitution, it would have to be approved within one month by a majority of the total membership of each house and not less that two-thirds of the majority of the members present and voting. Such an approval would have to be obtained every six months.

It is also proposed to empower one-tenth of the members of the Lok Sabha to requisition a meeting of the house to question a proclamation of emergency. It would cease to operate if a resolution to that effect was passed by a simple majority of the house.

Malayasian visitor impressed

New Delhi, Oct. 22 (Samachar): The vastness and variety of the country, rich cultural traditions and impressive scientific and technological progress — these are the first impressions of India gathered by a veteran Malaysian Administrator and columnist, Tan Sri Sheikh Abdullah on a ten-day visit to India.

Tan Sri Sheikh Abdullah, who besides, being Chairman of the Malaysian public Service Commission, heads a newspapers group and regularly writes a column, said here that on his return he planned to write a series of articles on India. His contributions appear in the English daily New Straits Times (circulation 1,75,000 on week-days and 2,15,000 on Sundays) and Berita Harian a Malay Language daily with a circulation of about 90,000.

After a meeting with the vice-president, B.D. Jatti and some of the Union Ministers, he remarked: "Your present leaders are Gandhian to the marrow of their bones." "They practice what they preach."

He said that during a visit to Madras and Hyderabad earlier this week he noticed the extent of communal harmony which existed in this country. "I was interested in this problem because we have the same poblem of racial harmony". To one who had read so much about the pre-independence problems of the sub-continent and the travails of partition this was a "refreshing sight."

The number of temples and mosques he saw convinced him that the people by and large were religious. But he also noticed this sign in a shop: "In God I trust — the rest in cash."

Tan Sri Sheikh Abdullah said that the steps taken in this country for the social, economic and political uplift of backward sections of society like the Scheduled casts and castes" are impressive".

He said that during discussions with the Chirman and members of service the Union Public Service Commission here he learnt that India has the third largest technical and scientific manpower in the world.

FICCI suggestions

New Delhi, Oct. 31 (Samachar): The need for a country-by-country review of the present system of payment agreements with a view to switching over to as new basis has been suggested by a delegation of the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) which recently visited Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and the USSR.

In its report the delegation says that a change in the basis for payment agreements will not affect India's traditional exports.

Noting that India's share in trade with East European countries has been showing a declining trend. The delegation has also called for a reorientation in India's attitude towards her imports and exports. While discussing trade plans with East European countries, very careful choice must be made of items to be included and that too on a long-term basis.

The delegation has also suggested India's participation in trade fairs in East European countries, visits of Indian delegations and holding of exclusive Indian trade fairs in those countries.

Carpet weaving centres

New Delhi, Oct. 29 (Samachar): The All India Handicrafts Board has set up a large number of carpet weaving training about 30,000 carpet weavers during 1976-77. By the end of March 1977, 212 such centres were functioning in the country whereas 310 new training centres are proposed to be set up in 1977-78.

In order to ensure employment to the newly-trained weavers, provision has been made to turn training centres into production centres to be run by State Organisations like the UP Export Corporation, the Jammu and Kashmir Handicrafts Corporation and the Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation which is a subsidiary of the State Trading Corporation.

Because of increasing demand in the market abroad for India made hand-knotted carpets, sufficient employment opportunities for trained carpet weavers remain generated. In 1976-77 the exports of carpets are provisionally estimated to be of the value of Rs. 614.4 million whereas in 1975-76 these were of the value of Rs. 414.3 million. One of the important reasons for increased demand for carpets from India is stated to be the progressive vacation of this line by artisans in Iran, which has been the traditional supplier of carpets to the world till recently.

MOVING ?

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Better

By Our Correspondent

New Delhi: Non Indians and person origin returning to Indi eligible for foreign entitlement for certain to the extent of 25 per c total amount of foreign remitted b y them to transfer of residence.

Under a new scheme by the Reserve Bank effective from Novembe the foreign exchange e can be utilised for foreign countries by t ment holder and memb family for personal re medical treatment, abroad of dependent ch wards, gifts to close residing abroad and special appliances fo sional use.

The foreign exchang ment will be availab maximum of 10 years date of the persons India. The entitlemen available also against held in non-resident accounts and in foreig (non-resident) account non-resident with bank as on the date of his India and not agai remittances made pr

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Madras, Oct. 31 — Tw were killed and at least injured when police op twice to disperse violen demonstrating against former prime ministe Gandhi.

The 59-year-old Mrs now on an extensive comeback campaign, Madras later to addres meeting.

She had run into opp the streets in two of Saturday during a weekend visit to the so state of Tamil Nadu. Ma capital.

Police battled dem for more than two hou Madras suburbs of Gu Saidapet. Tamil Nadu p E.L. Siracey said his me the throngs twice after disperse them with tea baton charges.

The demonstrators la to two trains at Saidap station, gutting five cars van and two other veh also set on fire by t crowds.

Mrs. Gandhi's motor attacked Saturday at 300 miles south of Ma was unhurt but sever supporters were injured of stones, bottles and s

Police resorted to tea arrested more than 200 break up a demonstrati Mrs. Gandhi Saturda nearby city of Tiruch

An organizer of the was the Dravidian league, which govern Nadu for nine years u dismissed by Mrs. G January, 1976, under h emergency laws. Seve leaders were detain during yesterday's pro

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MOVING ?
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Better deal for overseas Indians

By Our Correspondent

New Delhi: Non-resident Indians and persons of Indian origin returning to India will be eligible for foreign exchange entitlement for certain purposes to the extent of 25 per cent of the total amount of foreign exchange remitted by them to India on transfer of residence.

Under a new scheme announced by the Reserve Bank of India effective from November 1, 1977, the foreign exchange entitlement can be utilised for visits to foreign countries by the entitlement holder and members of his family for personal reasons and medical treatment, education abroad of dependent children and wards, gifts to close relatives residing abroad and import of special appliances for professional use.

The foreign exchange entitlement will be available for a maximum of 10 years from the date of the persons return to India. The entitlement will be available also against balances held in non-resident (external) accounts and in foreign currency (non-resident) accounts by the non-resident with banks in India, as on the date of his arrival in India and not against other remittances made prior to his return.

Persons desirous of benefiting by this facility are required to submit applications in the prescribed form through an authorised dealer in foreign exchange to the regional offices of the exchange control department of the Reserve Bank of India within three months of their arrival.

Non-resident Indians and persons of India origin coming to India to explore possibilities of securing employment or setting up small-scale industrial units without a firm intention to settle down permanently in India will continue to be permitted to retain their foreign currency balances abroad for three years or seek the option of repatriating the entire foreign exchange with a right to reconversion in the event of their leaving India within three years.

With a comfortable foreign exchange reserve, more than Rs. 3,500 crores, which is helping inflation, the Government of India has decided to liberalise foreign travel rules. Indians can now travel abroad every two years as against three at present and their travel allowance has been increased five-fold, from $100 to $500 irrespective of the air line through which they travel. Hitherto only those flying Air India were entitled to this allowance. The required "P" form will be available from selected nationalised banks as well in addition to the Reserve Bank of India.

Students can go abroad for higher studies when expenditure is met by friends and relatives without any restriction on "P" form. An affidavit sworn in India will be enough in case of travel on sponsorship. The first cousin has been included among the relations from whom hospitality can be accepted.

For those going abroad on invitation from trade unions, religious bodies, international bodies and chambers of commerce, "P" form clearance will be given freely subject to the provisions of the Foreign Contributions Regulations Act.

A Committee set up to recommend changes in the travel rules, has suggested a liberal policy viz raising the baggage allowance for returning Indians from a maximum of Rs. 500 to Rs. 800 and lowering from three to two years the minimum residential periods after which household goods used abroad for at least a year can be brought to India. These recommendations are likely to be accepted by the Government.

Many hurt in Gandhi rallies

Madras, Oct. 31 — Two people were killed and at least 40 others injured when police opened fire twice to disperse violent crowds demonstrating against India's former prime minister Indira Gandhi.

The 59-year-old Mrs. Gandhi, now on an offensive political comeback campaign, arrived in Madras later to address a public meeting.

She had run into opposition in the streets in two other cities Saturday during a turbulent weekend visit to the south Indian state of Tamil Nadu. Madras is its capital.

Police battled demonstrators for more than two hours in the Madras suburbs of Guindy and Saidapet. Tamil Nadu police chief E.L. Stracey said his men fired on the throngs twice after failing to disperse them with tear gas and baton charges.

The demonstrators later set fire to two trains at Saidapet railway station, gutting five cars. A police van and two other vehicles were also set on fire by the unruly crowds.

Mrs. Gandhi's motorcade was attacked Saturday at Madurai, 300 miles south of Madras. She was unhurt but several of her supporters were injured in a hail of stones, bottles and shoes.

Police resorted to tear gas and arrested more than 200 people to break up a demonstration against Mrs. Gandhi Saturday in the nearby city of Tiruchirappalli.

An organizer of the protests was the Dravidian Welfare league, which governed Tamil Nadu for nine years until it was dismissed by Mrs. Gandhi in January, 1976, under her internal emergency laws. Several league leaders were detained briefly during yesterday's protests.

Mrs. Gandhi, swept out of office in a general election last March, has drawn big crowds on her comeback trail and the violence was not expected to affect her speaking schedule.

She has campaigned extensively in northern India in recent weeks and plans to visit the neighboring southern states of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka early next month.

Upon her arrival in Madras, after the demonstrations, Mrs. Gandhi was greeted with banners proclaiming India Needs Indira. But there were also wall posters reading Murderer of Democracy Go Back.

Mrs. Gandhi has maintained that she was the victim of political vendetta by the ruling Janata Party Government. She was arrested and unconditionally released earlier this month on charges of corruption and abuse of power.

[Reuter

Rocket launched

Madras, Oct. 27 (Samachar): The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has successfully launched its first attitude controlled and guided two stage rocket from the Sriharikota rocket launching range.

This rocket was developed by the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre, Trivandrum and had on board a number of special systems and devices to ensure that during the flight the rocket would maintain its pre-determined flight path, immediately correcting any deviations from the stipulated trajectory.

This flight constituted an important milestone in the development of India's first satellite launch vehicle (SLV-3) which would carry similar control and guidance systems and devices for its controlled flight.

Antony elected

New Delhi: Mr. A.K. Antony, Chief Minister of Kerala, has won the Kazhakkoottam by-election defeating the Opposition-backed Independent, Mr. Sridharan Nair by a margin of 8,669 votes.

Mr. Antony became Chief Minister of Kerala in April without being a member of the state legislative assembly and therefore had to seek election within six months.

It was a keenly contested election since the influence of the Janata Party was to be judged from this by-election. For the people of Kerala, their local issues weighed high rather than the misleads of Mrs. Gandhi under the Emergency or the need for the Janata influence in the state politics.

Carter's visit to India

New Delhi, Oct. 25 (Samachar) The External Affairs Minister, Mr. A.B. Vajpayee, said here that the forthcoming visit of U.S. President Carter to India should be seen in the context of the warm and friendly exchanges between him and the Prime Minister, Morarji Desai.

The visit would provide an opportunity to carry forward the new rapport between the leaders of the two countries and strengthen the goodwill that had been evidenced recently for each other by the two countries.

Mr. Vajpayee told a press conference that the scope of discussions between the two leaders would be very wide covering the entire Indo-U.S. relations as also the position of the two countries in relatinos to international problems.

Mr. Vajpayee said that it would not be correct to say that President Carter's visit to India was to secure India's agreement on the question of "full scope safeguards" so far as atomic installations are concerned.

The nuclear question would, of course, be one of the issues likely to be discussed. But to see the entire visit in the context of this one problem "will not be correct," he said.

Indo-Canadian joint ventures

New Delhi, Oct. 24 (Samachar) — Proposals for production cooperation and cooperation in joint ventures abroad were considered by the visiting Canadian Minister Claude F. Bennet and the Indian Minister for Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation Mohan Dharia.

The two ministers also agreed that experts from the two countries identify specific areas of such cooperation.

The Indian Minister was informed that a Canadian trade mission is expected to visit India early next year.

Trade between India and Canada had steadily risen and last year the turnover totalled Rs. 61.52 crores. Indian exports to Canada largely consist of jute manufactures, cashew kernals, coir and coir mats, oriental rugs, pepper, tea, walnuts, coffee and spices, besides some engineering goods, leather and leather products, plastic goods, cotton garments and made up articles, silk fabrics etc. Imports consist of fertilisers, oilseeds, non ferrous metals, engineering goods, paper and paper board and transport equipment.

While the value of Indian exports last year went up from Rs. 42.36 crores to Rs. 48.58 crores, imports from Canada dropped from Rs. 22.77 crores to Rs. 12.94 crores. Thus the country had a favourable balance of over Rs. twentyfive crores in her trade with Canada.

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THE CANADIAN
INDIA TIMES

(Published on the first and third Thursday of every month)

161 DALHOUSIE ST., OTTAWA, CANADA K1N 7C3

PHONE 235-2554

"Second Class Mail, Registration Number 1898"

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CANADA AND U.S.A
Six Months $4.00
One Year $7.
Two years $12.

OTHER COUNTRIES:
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REPORT ON RACISM

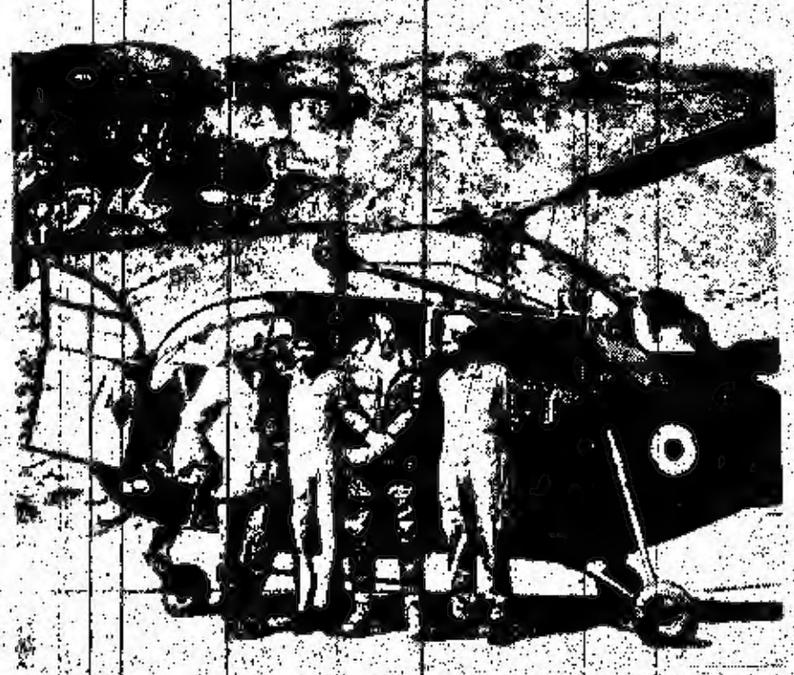
As reported elsewhere a report called Equal Opportunity and Public Policy produced on behalf of the South Asian Community in Toronto by Dr. Bhausaheb Ubale, of Toronto portrays the atmosphere of fear in which many South Asians in Ontario particularly in Toronto, live. The report takes to task the politicians, policemen, media people and the public for being insensitive to the growing problem of the cancer of racism in Canadian society.

The South Asian organizations in Toronto and Dr. Ubale, who worked on the report without remuneration, deserve to be warmly congratulated in bringing up this problem to the attention of people who can, and should, try to reduce the extent of racism prevailing in Canada today. It is praiseworthy that the South Asians among whom Indo-Canadians are the vast majority were not only able to join hands in this venture but also successful in getting the support of the Blacks, Japanese and Chinese Canadians.

It is only with this kind of co-operation and joint effort, the people who belong to visible minority groups will be able to get anywhere in Canadian society. Indeed what has been started is a step in the right direction.

However, it is only a step and the distance to be covered is rather long and arduous. The report should not be allowed to gather dust on some insensitive bureaucrat's desk in Queen's Park. Copies of the report should be disseminated widely and various groups of South Asians in Toronto and other parts of Ontario should remind the powers that be to take action on the recommendations of the report.

Only by perseverence and persistence can progress be made in this area. No effort should be spared in spurring the politicians into action. No one else will do it on behalf of South Asians. We hope the South Asians will continue to remain vigilent and vigorously active in this matter as will be demonstrated on November 6th demonstrations, supported by more than 40 South Asian groups in Toronto.



Sir Edmund Hillary being helped out of an IAF helicopter at Mana Hellipad (10,200 ft) near Badrinath. He was later flown to Bareilly and treated at the Military Hospital.

Canadian immigration policy

Excerpts from an address by the Honourable Ned Shillington, Minister of Culture and Youth, Saskatchewan, to the conference on "Canadian Immigration Policy and the Third World Community", University of Regina.

The importance of immigration from Saskatchewan's viewpoint cannot be emphasized too strongly. During the ten years between 1966 and 1975 nearly 25,000 people immigrated to our province. Between 1946 and 1976 the number was in excess of 85,000. Of those arriving in 1976, 37 percent came from the Third World Countries.

It would be impossible to quantify the impact of this influx, to identify the full contribution made to the life and vitality of Saskatchewan by these citizens of choice. At the very least it may be said that our Provincial personality has been enriched beyond measure, along with the development of a reservoir of manpower/vocational/social/cultural/skills.

More than two years ago the Province articulated its immigration objectives and in the process identified immigration as an instrument of provincial manpower policy. The influx of immigrants is welcomed as long as it is assured that they can be integrated into the labour force (those who are able to work, that is), and into the local community, without disruption to the employment of those already living in Saskatchewan. We see this as a realistic, yet fair approach.

Toward this end we support the establishment of global immigration levels that are compatible with labour market requirements, population needs, as well as the availability of housing and other support services. However, it is imperative that the level established for Saskatchewan be established by Saskatchewan or at least in close cooperation with Saskatchewan. The number of immigrants accepted each year must relate directly to our own labour scene and economic climate; not to that which is found in another part of Canada. Our rationale here is obvious; it would be most unfortunate if the level of immigration for Saskatchewan were determined by conditions, say, in Ontario, or Quebec or any other province. That is why we have long maintained that meaningful provincial input and involvement in the immigration process is essential.

The Province of Saskatchewan has also identified immigration as an instrument of social and cultural policy. As such it should be encouraged from as wide a cultural spectrum as possible in order to enrich and strengthen the cultural and social fabric of our nation. This is what Canada is all about; certainly Saskatchewan stands as an example in the composition of its multicultural identity.

Such a policy must be exercised within the context of an avowed anti-discrimination stance in respect of race, nationality or ethnic origin, religion or political affiliation. The Saskatchewan Government has taken a strong stand in all areas of its administration in order to protect immigrants from any sort of discrimination. For example, all provincial health programs have residence, rather than race, religion or creed as a condition for services.

The approach of consciously instilling more human attitudes and values in our youth at an early educational level operates as an invaluable weapon in the fight against discrimination.

A third immigration objective for Saskatchewan is humanitarian in nature and relates to (1) family reunification and (2) acceptance of refugees. It has long been our position that the family is a significant and desirable social unit and as such should be protected and strengthened in every way possible. This viewpoint ought to be reflected in the immigration selection process so as to aid in the re-uniting of Canadian citizens and permanent residents with their close relatives.

Hon. Ned Shillington

In relation to refugee as a province we have been very much aware of Canada's international legal and moral obligations with respect to the displaced and persecuted. We have felt and continue to feel a keen responsibility to do our part in upholding the Canadian humanitairan tradition.

To these provincial immigration objectives should be added a fourth — that being, to ensure the provision of adequate settlement services to facilitate the adaptation of newly-arrived immigrants to Saskatchewan. The Province is currently reviewing its role in such settlement services and intends to enter into discussions with federal government officials, voluntary organisations and immigrants themselves. It is increasingly evident that a fresh look needs to be taken at the matter of orientation and other adaptation services being provided to new immigrants.

The commitment of the recently-enacted Bill C-24 to federal/provincial consultation is welcomed here in Saskatchewan insasmuch as we have advocated this kind of joint approach to immigration for some time. Recognizing the inseparability of immigration and demographic/manpower/social policies, and recognizing the provincial responsibility in these areas, we are committed to pursuing out stated immigration objectives vigorously in the future. By so doing, the Province of Saskatchewan will increasingly accept its joint responsibility for immigration under the British North America Act.

I would like to say a brief word about the implementation policies required in order to meet our objectives in the immigration field. The steps to achieve implementation need to be taken within the context of the requirments and responsibilities of the several parties involved, viz.,

- the source country; - the receiving country; - the receiving province; - the receiving community; - the employer; and, of course, the immigrant and the immigrant family.

The needs and responsibilities of each of the above must be considered carefully to ensure that the process of integration is efficient to the advantage of both the immigrant and of Canada.

If this is to be accomplished, then an efficient consultation mechanism must be developed to facilitate channels of communication among the various levels of government. Discussions toward this end are already underway between the governments. Through such discussions and the decisions arising from them, we envision a new era of governmental cooperation in immigration matters. The immigrant, the Province and Canada should be the better for it.

Canada is a young country. It does not as yet have a distinctive Canadian culture, but it will sometime in the future. A person deprived of his cultural background has little to offer to culture. Being conscious of different cultures, one can better appreciate the feelings of people of different backgrounds and help to minimize the prejudices that are the cause of so much trouble in the world today. There are some who may be concerned and may argue that a policy of multiculturalism might create ethnic ghettos and leave descriptive differences. There is little danger of this happening, because of the mobility of today's society and the high rate of intermarriage. Actually, our most destructive influences today come from the impact of technology, with its mass-produced culture and entertainment. Multiculturalism represents one way of minimizing these undesirable side effects of technology by giving an individual a greater sense of place, which is one of man's basic needs. It has been said before that people who are uncertain of their past are uncertain of their future and it is a challenge to any multicultural policy to provide cultural groups with this sense of belonging.

The position of the Government of Saskatchewan is clear. A policy of multiculturalism has been long overdue and our government has a mandate to foster and encourage our ethno-cultural heritage. Interaction among people from all parts of the world should provide greater understanding among all of us and it is our duty to ensure that these principles apply to new immigrants as well as established immigrants.

Letters

I read the Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai's Independence Day address to the nation with great interest. It was very unique and fascinating. I am not hesitating a least to say that it is the best of all the addresses that have been delivered so far, on such occasions.

Mr. Morarji referred to Mahatma Gandhi, the World's greatest Saint politician.

How inspiring it is when he said:

- that India's culture had a message of peace, unity and tolerance which the nation had, of late, deviated.

- the country's major mistake was that it left the path charted out for it by Mahatma Gandhi to emulate the West.

- that five parties which constituted the Janata Party gave up their respective ideologies and adopted Gandhism as their new creed by taking an oath at Mahatma Gandhi's Samadhi.

I congratulate Mr. Desai for having an unflinching and abiding faith in Mahatma Gandhi and in his great philosophy.

The world's deliverance from want, misery, poverty and many such ills cannot be fought in any other way except through the philosophy of Gandhi. - Truth, Love and Non-violence.

N.R. Aggarwal
Halifax.

Reflecti

By A.F. Ashtamoli

Let me begin by relating t
story of one Indian student w
had a slight communicati
problem in the United States
This student, whose acaden
antecedents in India were pe
less, brought his comely you
wife with him to the Univ ersity
California, where he was engag
in pursuing knowledge to
frontiers of a green card and
six-figure salary. The couple h
no children. After a while, th
began getting letters from re
tives in India who conveyed
notion that a childless condition
not compatible with an Ind
view of the cosmos. At first
letters were merely a trickle; a
the insinuations, subtle. But th
it turned to an avalanche. Fina
it became a deluge of accusatio
and counteraccusations from b
sides of the family.

While all this was going on, a
party hosted by his professor,
student valiantly tried to expl
to his friends why his wife co
not bear him a child. The reas
he said, was because his wife
becoming unbearable.
friends laughed, and he
confused.

He tried to explain further,
reason, why they could not h
children, he stated very mat
of-factly, was because his
was inconceivable! His frie
laughed again, and he beca
more confused.
In desperation, he declared wi
certain measure of finality, "
see, my wife is impregnable!"

Frankly, I cannot assure you
this story is true. Even thou
think it is within the realm
possibility, the incident
relayed to me by a friend w
credibility is not without re
ach. However, I hasten to as
my readers that many of
stories that I shall henceforth
relating are based either on
personal experiences or, tha
my alter ego. To stay clea
possible legal entanglement
shall resort to that disgus
habit of baptizing my charac
with fictitious names.
perchance, you discern s
resemblance to persons that
happen to know, please
assured that the fault is
entirely mine.

QUICK TRANSFORMATION

It amazes me how quickly we
prepared to discard some of
correct English we have
taught, in order to pick up
Americanisms. I have not
against American English;
is quite alive. In fact I have
greatest admiration for the
of William Buckley, Gore
and Norman Mailer; writers
have used the English lang
to brilliant advantage. Nor
believe that our usage of
English language is faultless.
can be execrable. But it
strike me as very odd when I
someone saying wader for w
tweany for twenty, valume
volume, or even dag for do
have also heard such sweet
mellifluous names as Annapo
being chewed by the bearer
Anna, Santosh becoming S
and Murthy transforming
Merti. It is true that some o
Americans grovel, snigger
wiggle when it comes
pronouncing Indian names.
is that excuse enough
changing Sindhu into C
Rachpal into Paul and Ja
into Jack.

It is a sad and ludicrous
when we begin to shed
Indianness and play the sed
ape at what is gross
grotesque in American life.
seems to be precisely what

racism

Wednesday, November 23rd, 8
m. Area 1 (location to be
nnounced).

The purpose of the Sub-
committee is to discover the role
hich schools can play in the
umination of racism in both the
oronto community and the
chool system. Committee
embers are most interested in
eating the opinions of individ-
als and community groups at
ese Area meetings.

A discussion paper which
aises important questions under
ph headings as "forms of racial
rejudice and discrimination",
assessment, evaluation and
lacement, "composition of
chool staffs and "extra curri-
lar activities" is available in 15
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Mrs. Gandhi may cause Congress split

By George Mathew

New Delhi: If the explicit confrontation of the two warring groups within the Congress party witnessed at the recent All-India Congress Committee (AICC) meeting held in the capital is any indication, the former Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, would cause the split of the party for the second time to ensure her dominating role and return to active politics. She knows it too well that such a position is crucial for her to defend herself from a position of strength from the onslaught of the Janata Government to corner her to a point of no return with charges, not only of criminal nature but of political corruption and misuse and abuse of power during the emergency.

Some reports also indicate that she may form a new party drawing her supporters from the Congress party and enlisting some disgruntled Janata party members. Her sojourn in Kashmir at the invitation of the State Chief Minister, Sheik Abdullah, her tour to some parts of the country ostensibly picking up the cause of harijan welfare and the cause of the down-trodden and the encouragement given to the 'draft Indira' group in the Congress Party headed by the Karnataka Chief Minister, Mr. Devraj Urs, are all indications to the way her mind works. Her artest and unconditional release by the court because the hanging, alleged to be deliberate, by the CBI gave boost to her plans. Her struggle for a forum which would give her allegiance and unsuspected loyalty while a faction in her party is trying to disown her, is her struggle for survival in the changed political situation in the country.

The Congress party was split at her behest in 1969. Being in power at that time she could draw a big chunk with her, while the other faction styled itself as Congress (O) and joined the opposition under the leadership of Morarji Desai. Following the electoral victory of March 1977, the Congress (o) amalgamated itself with the Janata Party to form the Government at the Centre.

In 1969 Mrs. Gandhi had the support of veteran leaders like Jagjivan Ram, Y. B. Chavan and the late Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed. She also enjoyed the support of Communist Party of (CPI) at that time. In contrast she has in her camp a group of discredited hench-men of the emergency regime and leaders of less political significance today.

REDDI

In the post-election meeting of the AICC in May last, driving from the back seat, Mrs. Gandhi installed K. Bhrahmananda Reddi as the Congress President as her candidate. Eight of the ten members of the Congress Working Committee belonged to her group. Although she denounced any desire to come back to active politics, her rehabilitation was assured.

Mrs. Gandhi's arrest and release early in October put her back in the headlines of newspapers in India and abroad. Her charisma attracted sufficient crowd wherever she went. Congressmen were one in condemning her arrest and the same old slogan "desh kin neta, Indira Gandhi" reverberated in the states and the country side. Mrs. Gandhi seemed to possess the grip of the party.

She knew that her "mass appeal" was dear to the Congress party which was going to face elections to state legislatures in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Assam. Known for her political tactics, Mrs. Gandhi emerged in the political scene and decided to "strike when the iron is hot."

A few days before the AICC was scheduled to meet on October 16, her supporters started a campaign to draft her as the Congress President and demanded that Mr. Reddi should resign in her favour.

Mr. Urs summoned a meeting of congressmen at the Karnataka Bhavan to chalk out the program to force Mr. Reddi out of office. Demonstrations were held in front of Mrs. Gandhi's residence requesting her to take over the leadership of the party. Noisy demonstrations were held in front of the AICC office by the Youth Forum. The demonstrators marched to Mr. Reddi's house demanding his resignation. The fact that Mrs. Gandhi did not restrain them gave ample evidence that she was behind the move.

Mr. Reddi refused to oblige. Though at an early stage Mr. Reddi was willing to accept a compromise bid to accord Mrs. Gandhi greater say in the party affairs, the way the whole affair was being manipulated hardened his attitude.

He told Vasant Sathe who led the demonstration to his house:

"I am second to none in my loyalty to the Congress which I had been serving since 1932. I do not have to learn things from post-independence Congressmen."

He told them frankly and catagorically that he was not prepared to oblige them by resigning in favour of Mrs. Gandhi. He felt that the Party was above individuals.

DRAPT INDIRA

Having failed in their attempt, the "draft Indira group" started a signature campaign on a document which read:

"The following members of the AICC are of the opinion that the Congress President, Mr. Reddi, should resign, further, we hereby request Mrs. Gandhi to accept the presidentship of the party at this time of the crisis when the Janata Party was determined to crush the Congress. If the Congress President does not resign we the undersigned will ask for a requisition meeting of the AICC without delay."

This campaign in favour of Mrs. Gandhi even caused resentment among some of her supporters. A group of 11 MPs in a statement said: "It will be a sad day indeed if the decisions about the future of our great organisation, the Indian National Congress, were allowed to be dictated by a handful of hoodlums maintained and financed by the caucus. All Congressmen must strongly condemn such tactics."

Amidst hectic campaign by the "draft Indira" group and "no changers", the AICC ended up with a unity move amid heckling. They fought a day-long battle of words over the reported effort being made by Mrs. Gandhi to recapture the Congress.

As C. Subramaniam, former Finance Minister, rose to move the unity resolution he was heckled by pro-Indira men and the timely intervention by a couple of senior congressmen prevented the effort by a gorup of women MPs to snatch the mike from Mr. Subramaniam. Their sore point was that Mr. Subramaniam was not the right person to move such a resolution in view of his evidence before the Shah Commission against Mrs. Gandhi.

Mrs. Gandhi who did not participate in the deliberations during the day, appeared on the scene around midnight. Addressing the delegates she said: "I never sought leadership and I do not seek it now." What annoyed the leading congressmen, including Mr. Reddi and Y.B. Chavan, was her charge that some Congress leaders were holding talks with the Janata Party leaders and quoted a Janata Party Leader, Madhu Limaye, whose statement was reported in the Press that Congress leaders had asked him why Mrs. Gandhi was not punished.

Commenting on the unity move, the former Prime Minister said "Unity for what? Is it for fighting the Janata Party or collaborating with it? Certain sections of the Congress, I am told, have been talking of coalition of like-minded persons. Like-minded for what a program of action or against Indira Gandhi."

Nonetheless, the unity resolution was adopted. But the "pro-Indira" group continued their signature campaign for the ouster of Mr. Reddi.

Their objective was clear from the statement of Mr. Sathe that "Mrs. Gandhi should be made congress President so that if she is arrested, the Government would be arresting the Congress President."

Mr. Reddi and Mr. Chavan took strong exception to Mrs. Gandhi's charge and expressed pain that she made the statement on the basis of rumours without verification of facts. It was Mrs. Gandhi who met Mr. Desai thrice after the Janata Party was elected to power, they said.

Mrs. Gandhi's charge at this juncture only exposed her method of working and her frame of mind. At the AICC session in 1969 which witnessed the congress split, Mrs. Gandhi accussed the then Congress President, S. Nijalingappa, of conspiring with the Jana Sangh and the Swatantra Party against her and therefore, the party. She could thus discredit the leadership and walk away with sufficient support because she was in power and the mass media was under government control. This time the situation is different. She will have to count on the support of the weaker sections of the society and the minorities about whom she has shown unusual concern in the recent past, the support of the Youth Forum under Mr. Sanjay Gandhi which can be used for specific purposes and probably the support from the South which has almost rejected the Janata Party in the last elections.

Book review
India a wounded civilization

By V.S. Naipaul

We have heard this before, how Indian poverty is a 'product' of the sterility of the Hindu attitude to life. But seldom has such a reading of our citilization been written in a more forceful combination of apparent concern and inherent style. And unlike the western or westernised commentators in whose footsteps this near-Nobel laureate now walks, he claims, through remote parentage and recent visits, a certain knowledge of India and Hinduism adequate to repeat his earlier extreme judgement (ref: An Area of Darkness) that the only hope for the decaying civilisation is further swift decay. The Indian past "has to be seen to be dead or(it) will kill", he affirms. And he is certain he is right because "a hundred years has been enough to wash me clean of many religious attitudes; and without these attitudes, the distress of India was — and is — almost insupportable." And a final proof of the writer's detachment: "I am at once too close and too far".

This book was written towards the end of 1976, when India had its Emergency. And the emergency itself is seen as having merely made formal a state of total breakdown: "... the corruption of which the opposition spoke and the indiscipline of which the rulers spoke were both aspects of a moral chaos, and this could be traced to the beginning."

Traced to the nature of the society in which men never grew, talked much and did little, merely obeyed and were always ruled by others, where there was no concept of a contract between man and man, no idea of state. Gandhi (the real one) could have corrected this, on his return from South Africa where he had welded the disparate segments of the Indian community into an effective, racial consciousness, but back on sacred soil, he tended to deify poverty in the name of simplicity and lapsed into being a Hindu mahatma. He did not seek to retrieve the Hindu from the hold of karma or the injunctions of dharma. What could have been a political revolution turned out to a religious excitation, leaving India where it was, looted, conquered, plundered, a quarter of Indians locked in the serfdom of untouchability. Naipaul is naturally harsher on the likes of Vinoba Bhave. To the extent Jayaprakash Narayan talks of Indian values and Gandhian ideals he too is tarred with the same brush. The crisis goes deeper than politics to the malaise of the Hindu philosophy, religion, attitude, ethos, civilisation. This in brief is the author's thesis.

Naipaul's facts are meagre and highly selective. And his reliance for logical support on the tragi-comic heroes of R.K. Narayan's novels of irony, (these he tries to update by the characters of Tendulkar's plays) is clever. But his study of Hinduism and his understanding of doctrines like karma are superficial. For instance, modern biology would not throw karma out of hand as readily as Naipaul does, with the increasing scientific knowledge that much of an individual's traits are inborn and his behaviour and the response it attracts from the world are to that extent preordained. Naipaul has an obvious incapacity to understand the relevance of Gandhian thinking not only to India but also to the satiated societies. His partial grasp of Indian politics and history is exposed by the manner the emergency ended, something he could not even distantly foresee, from October 1976. And the plain economic explanation of exploitation for the prevailing Indian plight, and the bitter struggles any society has to wage incessantly before resources are harnessed for the general good in a self- generating process, are almost eagerly overlooked by him in his anxiety to blame it all on the Hindu religion. His credentials to speak about religion, any religion, are not clear.

Rousseau's one compaint against his religion was that a Christian slave always remained a slave. History did not prove that. Naipaul's indictment of essential Hinduism seems equally wide of the mark. For all his literary sophistication, he appears to have the intolerant immaturity of minds that condemn what they do not comprehend.

Maruti was given higher payment

By Our Correspondent

New Delhi: Bhajan Lal, former Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Government of Haryana told the Jaganmohan Reddy Commission that Maruti Ltd., Sanjay Gandhi's small car project was given higher payment for building bus bodies for the State Transport buses by the Haryana Government under the instructions of the former Chief Minister of the State (and later the Union Defence Minister), Mr. Bansi Lal, under "false pretext" discarding many other lower quotations.

The Jaganmohan Reddy Commission is looking into various charges of corruption against the former Defence Minister, Bansi Dal.

Mr. Lal deposed before the Commission that the best works manager of the Harayana Government, an expert in the construction of bus bodies, was deputed to Maruti on August 1, 1975 and remained on the post till March 1977.

In his affidavit before the Commission Mr. Lal said: "To get protection of the then Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Bansi Lal was out to oblige Sanjay Gandhi and in the process he converted the small car project of Maruti Ltd., into a bus-body building scandal. The 300 bus bodies built by Maruti Ltd., for the Haryana Government have already started rattling."

Bhajan Lal said no one was allowed to resist any order from Bansi Lal. The two or three who tried to do so were severely punished and their career spoilt.

"He (Bansi Lal) treated Government servants as if he was their feudal master," he said. The matter was brought to the notice of Mrs. Gandhi but no action was taken.

THE COW AND THE CALF

In Cabinet meetings, Bansi Lal used to boast that he had the calf already in control and so the cow will automatically come after it. Congress MLA's used to be purchased by him in order to stay in power.

A witness told the Commission that Bansi Lal, who lived in a rented house as a district lawyer in Bhiwani, built a palatial house worth about Rs. 5 Lakhs soon after becoming the Haryana Chief Minister.

Property belonging to local citizen was forcibly acquired. A clock tower which was a land mark in the town and several adjoining temples were demolished and a portion of the land thus acquired was given to two of his daughter to build houses.

The Haryana Government built a road in Bhiwani to serve the two houses of Bansi Lal's daughters and thus the road came to be known as Jamai (son-in-law) road. Pucca irrigation channel had to be demolished to construct the road.

TEMPLES DEMOLISHED

The idols of Rama and Sita in the demolished temples were put in a sack and cast away in a nullah at Bhiwani. The temple was a place of worship for hundreds of devotees. The gold-plated dome of the temple, fans and furniture were removed by Bansi Lal's men.

Before adjourning the proceeding to October 24, the Commission issued notices to Mr. Banarsi Das Gupta, former Chief Minister of Haryana and Surinder Singh, son of Bansi Lal, to appear before it regarding matters connected with their involvement in matters referred to the Commission.

Mr. Reddy visited the site in Bhiwani. What was once a landmark in Bhiwani with its clock tower and temples, now lies in heaps of rubble and twisted steel. He recorded evidence there of foundations of the clock tower and temples.

He was conducted round the four-acre site on which the demolished constructions stood. The adjoining area was the ancestral property of Mr. Maloharlal, a social worker and businessman.

Educate the young on immigrants

By John Samuel Ph.D.
Trustee,
Ottawa Board of Education

Paper presented at the Conference on Canadian Immigration Policy and the Third World Community at Regina, October 21-23, 1977.

In the following paper I intend to discuss the impact of Third World immigration on multiculturalism and the role that schools can play in helping to smooth the path of immigrants towards integration into Canadian society which continues to remain productive, progressive and peaceful. It may be stated at the outset that the paper is somewhat opinionated. However, as poet John Milton said in the 17th century, "Where there is much desire to learn, there of necessity will be many opinions, for opinion is but knowledge in the making" (AREOPAGITICH).

After providing some statistical information on Third World immigration, its impact on multiculturalism will be discussed in this paper. The need for Canadian education system to grapple with the reality of multiracialism and some proposals that could be implemented in our school systems will receive attention.

During the post-war years 4.4 million people from all over the world uprooted themselves, mostly voluntarily, and transplanted themselves on Canadian soil. They came from all countries, cultures, races and religious grups particularly since the sixties. Among the arrivals, the proportion of Third World immigrants — (Primarily immigrants born in Afro-Asian, Carribean and South American countries) most of whom may be considered as "visible" minority groups has increased since the sixties. The 1971 census showed that the number of persons born in the Third World stood at 315,390 distributed as follows between the provinces.

Immigrants from Third World Countries by Province, 1971.

	No.	Percentage of Total Population
Newfoundland	1,100	0.2
Prince Edward Island	240	0.2
New Brunswick	1,405	0.2
Nova Scotia	3,365	0.4
Quebec	67,885	1.1
Ontario	151,990	2.0
Manitoba	11,640	1.2
Saskatchewan	5,340	0.6
Alberta	19,165	1.1
British Columbia	52,935	2.4
	315,390	1.5

CANADA

As seen in the table Ontario and British Columbia together claimed two-thirds of Third World immigrants.

After the 1971 census till the end of 1976, 459,000 immigrants born in the Third World countries arrived here of whom about 10 percent might probably have returned. Adding up both the census stock figures and the immigration flow figures we arrive at a total of about 718,000 immigrants born in Third World countries living in Canada in 1976. To this should be added a certain number born in Canada to people with Third World origins in order to obtain the number of visible minority group. Realizing that the Blacks were in Canada since 1800 and the Asians since the beginning of the century and taking into account that the vast majority of immigrants from the Third World had children born here, if it is assumed that for every Third World immigrant, there was a Canadian of such origin born here, the number of people with Third World origins adds up to about 1.4 million.

To put the above in proper perspective, the number of people belonging to the visible minority group in Canada may now exceed the population of Saskatchewan or Manitoba by about 50 percent; it is almost double the population of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick; it is three times the population of Newfoundland and 14 times the population of Prince Edward Island. The main ethnic groups among them are the Blacks whose numbers now probably surpass the population of Hamilton, Ontario (312,000), the Chinese whose numbers may equal the population of Ottawa (304,000) and those with origins in the subcontinent of India whose population is approximately that of Edmonton, Alberta (297,000). Other significant groups among the visible minority groups are the Philippinos and the Koreans.

As a result of Third World immigration the multiculturalism movement has recieved a tremendous boost and a new dimension. Multiracialism has become an important element of multiculturalism.

At the time of Confederation eight per cent of our population was neither British not French. By 1971 this had increased to 26 per cent compared to 45 per cent British and 29 percent French. Thus we are a country of many minorities, some being more minor than others. Equally important, some are more visible than others. Gone are the days when an immigrant could get lost in the crowd, especially if he does not open his mouth. Now many are identified as immigrants (sometimes wrongly) due to their visibility.

There is some evidence that there is a feeling of antipathy towards immigrants in general and the visible minority groups in particular. This is not surprising in view of the economic slowdown Canada is currently experiencing. Social scientists have found that there is more prejudice and discrimination surfacing in hard times than in good ones, and with an 8.3 percent unemployment rate, 8.4 percent inflation rate and a 91 cent dollar, these are indeed hard times.

Studies indicate that prejudice is now more overt than it used to be. For example, a study by K.V Chandra based on a survey in early 1970, "... indicates beyond a shadow of doubt that racial discrimination exists in Canada."

A survey of employment discrimination against Third World immigrants by Syed N.A. Hameed (reported in 1975 at the Conference on Multiculturalism and Third World immigrants, Edmonton) showed a certain amount of employment related discrimination against Third World immigrants. Howard Palmer reported at the same Conference that, "non-whites continue to encounter more discrimination than other ethnic groups" in Alberta. The picture has not been any brighter in Eastern Canada. Even a cursory survey of reports relating to racial incidents in Ontario shows how markedly such incidents have grown.

Social scientists tell us that discrimination is harmful both to those who are discriminated against as well as to those who discriminate. To quote from **Human Behaviour: An Inventory of Scientific Findings**, "as a result of prejudice and discrimination, members of the minority group often suffer some deterioration of personality, self-doubt, self-hate, impulsive superstitious behaviour, resigned exploitation of inferior status, deviant behaviour, family disturbance and mental illness. On the other hand, "as a result of prejudice and discrimination in severe degree, members of the majority often suffer from feelings of guilt about their treatment of the minority."

Discrimination has its human costs, which will of course be manifested in indirect economic costs; also there are direct economic costs. Needless to say that the failure of society to realize its full potential in human resources due to discrimination (be it based on race, sex, etc.) is a loss to society and an extreme source of frustration for the individuals so affected. Such costs are hard to compute precisely, but are not hard to recognize. The violence that lack of understanding between cultural groups generates, also involves an economic cost in terms of expenditure by law enforcement agencies and courts, lost days of work and so on. If at least a small proportion of such wasted human and monetary resources can be expended in our school system to facilitate better understanding between pupils of all cultrual and racial origins, we can look forward to having a peaceful, productive and progressive society.

There is also growing evidence that social attitudes can be modified through education. You are aware how problems of overpopulation are being solved in many parts of the world as a result of induced changes in social attitudes through education. Social scientists have found that getting more information about an ethnic group through an educational institution results in lessening of prejudice in about 2/3 of cases. Perhaps more action- research programs are required to improve the effectiveness of imparting this information through the schools.

[To be continued in the next issue].

Mosques planned in Toronto

By Aubrey Wice

The domes, arches and minarets of two Muslim mosques will soon rise in Metro with the first one, accomodating 2,000, expected to open next year.

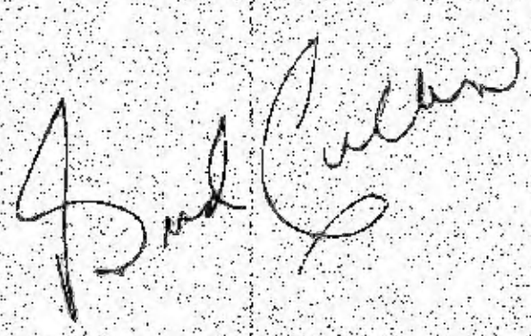
A Muslim group, the Islamic Shia Ithna-Asheri Union of Toronto, has been looking at sites in northeast Metro where most of its 1,200 members live.

A Muslim spokesman said an architect is yet to be chosen but financing for the project is assured. As much as $100,000 apiece has been pledged by some members and most have promised a month's salary, the member said. He said interest in the project is intense because "the mosque is the focal point of our culture."

Most of the Muslims are from East Africa, with the first family arriving here eight years ago. They now worship in several locations including the North York Board of Education building on Yonge St. **[Sunday Star]**

Employment and Immigration Canada / Emploi et Immigration Canada

ON THE OCCASION OF
DIWALI
- THE FESTIVAL OF LIGHTS -
I AM PLEASED TO JOIN ALL MEMBERS OF
MY DEPARTMENT/COMMISSION IN EXTENDING
BEST WISHES
TO ALL CANADIANS AND NEWCOMERS
WHOSE ORIGIN IS IN INDIA
FOR A LONG, HEALTHY AND SUCCESSFUL LIFE
IN CANADA
AND
WISHING ONE AND ALL
A HAPPY NEW YEAR



MINISTER,
EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION.

Friends of India forms committees

The executive committee of the friends of India Society International has instituted following three committees which will be of interest of Indian residents in USA and Canada.

Committee for receiving grievances against Embassy &

COMMITTEE FOR RECEIVING GRIEVANCES AGAINST EMBASSY & CONSULATES:

It is well-known that many Indian residents are not satisfied with the service they receive from Embassy and consulate officials. In order to bring their grievances before the Embassy and Consulate Officials, FISI has opened an office in Washington, D.C. Complaints of any kind, whether they relate to matters of passport, business, or any other kind will be entertained by the Washington office. The Embassy officials have promised their cooperation in reviewing the matters brought to their attention.

Complainants are requested to send copies of their communications which they have addressed to Embassy or Consulate officials for which they have not received a response or a satisfactory reply. They should include their full address, telephone numbers, and self addressed and stamped envelope for a return reply. No reply will be forwarded otherwise. People may also mention complaints over the phone. But replies over the phone will be charged COLLECT to the complaining party. Communications should be addressed to FRIENDS OF INDIA SOCIETY - EMBASSY COMPLAINTS CENTER, P.O. Box 1171, Langley Park, Md. 20787. Tel. 301 572 7620 or 301 340 7217.

COMMITTEE FOR NOMINATING JAYA PRAKASH NARAYAN

A sub committee under the chairmanship of Mahesh K. Shah of Raleigh N.C. has been appointed to muster support for nominating Jaya Prakash Narayan for the Nobel Peace Prize. This committee will communicate with individuals who are eligible for nominating candidates for the Nobel Peace Prize, viz. members of national assemblies and governments, cabinet ministers, senators, congressmen, parliamentrians, university professors in political science, history, philosophy and jurisprudence, and previous winners of Nobel Peace Prize.

The committee will send a petition for signature to the members of parliament in India, cabinet ministers of the central and the state governments, and leaders of Janata and other political parties.

COMMITTEE FOR HELPING INDIAN STUDENTS:

A third committee has been appointed to help Indian students in their social and emotional adjustment who arrive in USA for the first time. This committee will arrange to receive the students at the airports, and orient them to student life in USA. The committee will also introduce Indian students to Indian families living in their neighbourhoods.

Readers interested in serving in any of the above committees or in helping the organization in its manifold activities should write to the Washington, D.C. center whose address has been given earlier.

FRIENDS OF INDIA SOCIETY is an international organization with chapters in 59 countries of the world. It has chapters in 65 cities and towns of USA. A list of chapters and aims and objects of the organization will be supplied on request.

Baker figh

By Ken Pole

Monique Begin, the minister national health and welfa refused flatly Thursday to int vene personally in what Progr sive Conservative House Lea Walter Baker has described as deliberate destruction of a pub servant's career.

At issue is the case of Sant Singh, a departmental econom who had his salary cut by deputy minister after he ran a Tory candidate in the W Quebec riding of Pontiac in 1974 federal general electi Singh, who ran as a candid while on unpaid leave that h been approved by his superio apparently was being paid m than was warranted by position because of a cleri error, but it was cut back to "proper" level in 1976. He si has charged that it was political activities that led to reduction.

The case has become some ing of a cause celebre becaus has broadened to encompass basic right to political freedom public servants.

Although most public serv job classifications are fairly ri individuals can be paid more t the maximum with the appro of their superiors.

Singh contends his pay hike which put him at $24,900 a y when it went into effect January, 1975, and which technically $511 more than his category merited — had b approved by the deputy minis However, Walter Nisbet, ass ant director of Treasury Bo legal services, says that "at time was Singh's pay r

Onam com

Savithri de Tourreil

On the twenty-fourth September the Kerala Cul Association of greater Mont celebrated Onam. About hundred persons attended afternoon programme of va entertainment and dinner Champlain College, Longueu

One of the welcome feature the program to me was children and young adults active part in it. The majori items presented on stage performed by children. course, the youngsters in audience appreciated this watched with lively interest. small children in Malayali who greeted the guests at door added to the atmosphe Onam. The programme sta appropriately, with a present of the legend of Onam. The of Mahabali, the beloved ki ancient Kerala, was enacte the form of shadow-play. Th folk song in the backgr described the golden age o reign of Mahabali, a ver Utopia of prosperity and con ment and brotherhood of m And, at the end of the story, to soothe and refresh the hea all the Malayalis tempo exiled from home along wit good king, several colour s were flashed on the screen. cool blue lagoons and water the houses of thatch and ree the glorious blend of g typical of the south-west co India with its rice paddies, trees and the lush verdure its flora created wave nostalgia in the audience.

On the whole, the progra was well-organized and a tively presented. Apart fro fact that it started late, there practically no hitches in smooth running of the show. Kaliyamatdanam dance formed by little Priya especially praised by many.

olicy

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Reflections in an Indian eye

By A.F. Ashtamudi

Let me begin by relating the story of one Indian student who had a slight communication problem in the United States. This student, whose academic antecedents in India were peerless, brought his comely young wife with him to the University of California, where he was engaged in pursuing knowledge to the frontiers of a green card and a six-figure salary. The couple had no children. After a while, they began getting letters from relatives in India who conveyed the notion that a childless condition is not compatible with an Indian view of the cosmos. At first the letters were merely a trickle; and the insinuations subtle. But then it turned to an avalanche. Finally it became a deluge of accusations and counteraccusations from both sides of the family.

While all this was going on, at a party hosted by his professor, the student valiantly tried to explain to his friends why his wife could not bear him a child. The reason, he said, was because his wife was becoming unbearable. His friends laughed, and he was confused.

He tried to explain further. The reason, why they could not have children, he stated very matter-of-factly, was because his wife was inconceivable! His friends laughed again, and he became more confused.
In desperation, he declared with a certain measure of finality, "You see, my wife is impregnable!"

Frankly, I cannot assure you that this story is true. Even though I think it is within the realm of possibility, the incident was related to me by a friend whose credibility is not without reproach. However, I hasten to assure my readers that many of the stories that I shall henceforth be relating are based either on my personal experiences or that of my alter ego. To stay clear of possible legal entanglements, I shall resort to that disgusting habit of baptizing my characters with fictitious names. If perchance, you discern some resemblance to persons that you happen to know, please be assured that the fault is not entirely mine.

QUICK TRANSFORMATIONS

It amazes me how quickly we are prepared to discard some of the correct English we have been taught, in order to pick up stale Americanisms. I have nothing against American English; for it is quite alive. In fact I have the greatest admiration for the likes of William Buckley, Gore Vidal and Norman Mailer; writers who have used the English language to brilliant advantage. Nor do I believe that our usage of the English language is faultless. We can be execrable. But it does strike me as very odd when I hear someone saying wader for water, twenny for twenty, valume for volume, or even dag for dog. I have also heard such sweet and nellifluous names as Annapoorna being chewed by the bearer into Anna, Santosh becoming Sunny and Murthy transforming into Merty. It is true that some of the Americans grovel, snigger and wiggle when it comes to pronouncing Indian names. But is that excuse enough for changing Sindhu into Cindy, Rachpal into Paul and Jagdish into Jack.

It is a sad and ludicrous sight when we begin to shed our Indianness and play the sedulous ape at what is gross and grotesque in American life. This seems to be precisely what many of us are bent upon achieving. The essence of a self-reliant and autonomous culture is an unshakable egoism. It must not only regard itself as the peer of any culture, but it must regard itself as the superior of any other culture. You will find this indomitable pride in the culture of a truly first-rate nation, China, is a case in point. France and Sweden are two good examples. But you will not find it in the culture of America. They are justifiably proud enough of the tenderness of their toilet paper, and the squeezability of their wonder bread.

The essential contribution of India', writes Ananda Coomaraswamy, the doyen of India's cultural history, 'is simply her Indianness. Her great humiliation would be to substitute, or to have substituted for her own character (svabhava) a cosmopolitan veneer: for then indeed she must come before the world empty-handed.'

THE AWKWARD SARI

The rapidity with which the recently arrived Indian woman discards her sari for other modes of attire, strikes me as a singular measure of our decadence. The sari, by all standards of grace, beauty, and elegance, remains without peer. It cannot be compared with the endless misjudgements of a Christine Dior or an Oleg Cassini. Or for that matter, the spurious imitations spewed forth from mass merchandisers like Sears and their ilk. Yet, why do our women go for these endlessly disgusting Taiwan produced skirts, Hong Kong jumpsuits, Macao culottes Japanese pantsuits. Why do they have to wear these monstrous imitations of sarees called woolly woolly, American georgette, silky chiffon and often bearing evil numbers like 110, 220, 420 and even 699.

I suspect that it is the husbands who are to a large extent guilty of this characteristic misdemeanour. They would not want to be caught with a wife who might give away the suggestion of having been a common village belle. A pair of Levis become the focus of attention. A suggestion of equality is thrown in for good measure. Very soon the sari becomes an unwieldly, burdensome, proposition. "It is so awkward" says one lady whose proportions in girth have gone beserk. And so the sari is folded and put away to gather dust. That is, until it is taken out to be exhibited at some party. I see these old white women creeping around heavily laden with make-up admiring the sari and calling it "a gorgeous piece of cloth" while their men smack their lips and comment upon the brevity of the choli.

I can hardly count on my fingers the number of women that I know who wear the sari and are completely at ease; assured of its elegance. They somehow consider it as some kind of costume. It is a shameful attitude. And I weep for my country. I weep when I go to the Indian sari stores and see displayed there a thousand and one Japanese imitations, but only a handful of genuine saris. You will not find a single cotton sari. Silk saris, if asked for, will elicit a wistful gaze followed by a most deprecating manner as if you came from the Lakshwadeep islands. The deathknell of our creative textile industry is being rung by our crass shortsightedness.

INDIAN DANCE, AMERICAN VERSION

There is another side to this communication problem, much of it is going on right under our nose. I see it most acutely in the area of Indian dancing, and what Americans are doing to it. Let me explain.

The sacredness of India's classical dances cannot be underestimated. And once that fragment of sacredness is wrenched from any of India's art forms, it ceases to have any meaning, it ceases to exist. In India, as nowhere else, art is religion and religion is art. It is not merely a truism. The two cannot be divorced. And to do so would be at the peril of both; so inextricably intertwined is one with the other.

A Balasaraswati or even a Sri Vidya portraying Radha is completely attuned to the fervour of a religious and cultural tradition. They do not merely act. In essence, they become that which they portray. And now we have a handful of North Americans who have been trained under such illustrious names as Rukmini Devi and Balasaraswati. They have sacrificed much. They have had their arangetams in India and have been lavished by encomiums and plaudits from the Indian press and pundits. So they set up schools of Indian dance in L.A., Berkeley, New York, Toronto, and other centres of the good life. But their dances are, at best, a disappointing experience. They are meticulous in techniques. They are faultless in timing and flawless in make-up. Their precision is admirable. They are also grotesque to some degree; because they simply miss the most essential element in our dance. There may be tears in the eyes and smile on the lips but they seem to be too plastic and lack emotive depth. They mime, they move, they act. They might grasp at meanings; but they lack fervour. The criterion of rasa does not exist for them. Hence the caricature.

I admire their technical virtuosity. I can even applaud their finesse. But I cringe when some of them come on stage with 'Krishna ni Begane...' How can one divorce form from content, the idea from the image. The map does not comprise the territory. This is not to say that Americans are unable to faithfully represent dance at all. I think they can be good at Thillana. I think they can excel in any form that requires pure Nrittam. They can have their leaps in mid air. They can do well with their gymnastics. But let them not forget that dance is a deva sadas, a meeting with god.

What is more tragic is that there are even some Indian dancers, teaching a kind of dance in community centers, sometimes to older arthritic American women, claiming that it is some form of yogic therapeutics for their ebbing vitality. And the women go through grimaces and contortions hoping for a rejuvenation that has eluded them all along. They might eventually consider bone-marrow transplants.

Dance, if it is to survive, must be accepted, preserved, and propagated by Indians largely among themselves. If they can send their sons and daughters to skating rinks, skiing sessions, water ballets, tap dance, and mime, why can't some of the parents also send them to Indian dancers in their area who are eager to teach the youngsters the rudiments of our art form. We should patronise these repositories of our heritage. That is the only way we can build a temple in our midst. A temple, where the glory of India shines in splendour.

We may build Hindu temples as places of worship in New York, Pittsburgh, San Francisco or Toronto. But if there is no temple for India in our hearts, these structures become social centers and nothing more. A place where the Northerners and Southerners vie for power and prestige; a place for petty rivalry, ghee soaked food, ladoos, prasadams, concerts and movies.

Films

TYAAG

Written and directed by Dindayal Sharma

When the writer dominates, the film is prone to suffer visually. There are far too many purple passages in **Tyaag** for its good. And then it was too long in the making - over 5 years - and the print quality is poor; the colours have faded. So too the one-time popular star-pair - Rajesh Khanna and Sharmila Tagore of **Aradhana**.

The plot is also dated - the sacrifice of a successful writer, first he refuses on principle to run away with his flame, later he saves her from the wrath of a rapist, killing him in the process and goes to jail. After the release he has a surprise: his love and their child wait to welcome him back to life.

Rajesh Khanna keeps repeating his well-worn mannerisms and Sharmila Tagore's dimpled cheeks no longer enthral. Whenever Prem Chopra purses his lips we know he is bent on mischief, rape or attempt at it. Bindu is matchless rendering sexy cabaret numbers. Thus, film after film we have come to know what to expect of this cast, except the child star Master Tito who lightens up the screen whenever he appears. His jovial exuberance is infectious.

The late S.D. Burman tuned the songs after the fashion of **Aradhana**. But in the film's scheme of things their impact is all too faint.

SWAMI

Directed by Basu Chatterjee

Basu Chatterjee has once again taken up the middle-class mores and built up his theme around love and lust, hatred and jealousy, petty quarrels and misunderstanding, sacrifice and selfishness, understated sentiments and overstretched egoes. Like his earlier films [**Sara Akash, Piya Ka Ghar, Chhotisi Baat**], **Swami** centres on a husband-wife relationship. The same small domestic compass, the same traditional filial relations, the same half a dozen characters, and the same trading in traditional social values. However, it is different in some ways from its precedents, though its likeness to **Sara Akash** is pronounced. It is an adaptation of Sarat Chandra Chatterji's Bengali story with some changes in the delineation of characters. Like in the original, the "other man" is out and out a villian, but in the film, his love for the girl is real. Like all Sarat Chandra's fictional women, **Swami's** indeterminate heroine also shows a rebellious streak of independence of mind and action, when her patience reaches a dead-end.

His simple, straight narration and inornate style reduce the film to apparent artlessness, a settled trait of Basu Chatterjee's. But this artlessness conceals the art of subtlety. His characters are so sensitively built that even a minor aberration would show up. That is why he makes his cast underplay their emotions. In the result, what is concealed becomes more eloquent than what is revealed through gesture, expression or dialogue. This is particularly so with the two lead characters. One is inclined to read more in their emotional coolness than in their occasional frenzy. It is easy because they are single-toned characters - endearing ones at that. And that is Basu Chatterjee's unfailing insignia.

In **Swami** the film makers stay within cosy domestic confines. In spite of her contrary wish the orphaned girl (Shabana Azmi) is married off to a well-to-do businessman. She remains cool and aloof from her husband, (Girish Karnad), who is an introvert. His sense of tolerance and submissiveness to blandishments of his step-mother transform her preliminary reticence into sympathy and, later, love for him. But her sense of fairplay takes umbrage at her mother-in-law's "false" accusations. She revolts, quits the household of her in-laws and goes away to fan the embers of her first love. But on her husband's reminding at the railway station that a traditional wife's true abode is her husband's home, she walks back leaving her lover in the lurch.

Chatterjee may not have been faithful to the decor of Sarat Chandra's time and story but no liberties are taken with the traits of the characters. They evoke the air of the traditional social milieu that is dying out if not already dead. He keeps his narrative pace leisurely in keeping with the lifestyle of the **dramatis personae**. His cameraman, K.K. Mahajan has a keen eye for the visual: the outdoors are sylvan, and the indoors simple yet appealing. Manu Bhandari's penchant for perming the workaday speech pattern for the characters (an earlier instance is **Rajnigandha**) gives them a true-to-life dimension. And the cast acts so naturally that one feels one is among them. Which is a tribute to Basu Chatterjee's 'artlessness'.

DARSHAK in Democratic World.

Anthology of children's stories

Following the publications of 'Green Snow', an anthology of Canadian poets of Asian origin, Stephen Gill an experienced anthologist now invites readers to submit quality short fiction with a maximum of 3,000 words for children in grades 4-8, to be included in an anthology he is editing. Tentatively entitled 'Tales from Canada for children everywhere' the anthology is scheduled to be released in 1978. The stories, set in Canada, are to have well-defined theme and universality of appeal naturally inspiring readers to high ideals and contributing towards making the world a better place to live in. Submissions including a short biographical sketch are to be addressed to Stephen Gill, Vesta Publications, Box 1641, Cornwall, Ontario, K6H 5V6. Please include a stamped, self addressed envelope also.

Indo-Polish seminar

New Delhi, Nov. 1 (Samachar): Polish Ambassador in India, Mr. J. Czapla emphasised the need for cooperation between India and Poland in the sphere of development of energy generation.

Speaking at the Indo-Polish seminar on fossil fired power generation equipment Monday Mr. Czapla said that generating plants in Poland were set up entirely upon Polish manufactured equipment.

Onam in Vancouver

Deccan Cultural Society celebrated Onam the State Festival of Kerala, in a grand manner on the 10th of September in Vancouver.

Flowers were arranged on the floor in the typical Onam style. To make the day much more appropriate and to bring the feeling of Onam some were dressed in traditional Kerala dress. The evening opened with a welcome speech by Dr. N.G. Nair the President of the Deccan Cultural Society. In his speech he criticized the Indian community for the lack of interest in encouraging the cultural activities. He hoped that people would take some interest in arranging the cultural programs, so that the children would not totally be cut off from the cutural background of their ancestral land.

The variety entertainment of the evening started with a Pooja dance which was very beautifully performed by Miss Asha Nair and Miss Shanthi Devandasan, in the traditional Kerala costume. This was followed by a shadow play about the origin of Onam. The Onam story was narrated by Mr. Devadasan. The play ended with a boat race with Kerala scenes on the background. The highlight of the evening was the Onam feast which was arranged by Mrs. Beatrice Arlinson, Mrs. Kaushlaya Krishnamoorthi, Mrs. Jaya Nair, and Mrs. Malini Devadasan.

Coming events, Toronto

November 12, 7 P.M. Annual **DIVALI MELA** and **Variety Program.** Organized by Canadian Vedic Sabha at L'Amourex Collegiate, Agincourt.

November 12, 2 P.M. "Festival of Lights - **DIVALI & HANUKAH**" presented by Canadian Multicultural Dance Theatre, Harbourfront.

November 12 - **DIVALI** festival and a full-length **Marathi drama.** Organized by Marathi Bhashik Mandal at Glen Forest Secondary School.

November 24-26, 8:30 p.m. - **KATHAK solo recital** and temple and court dances of North India by Rina Singha Reddy. Fifteen Dance Laboratorium, 155A George St., Toronto.

Meetings on racism

The Race Relations Sub-Committee of the Toronto Board of Education will hold six Area meetings in November to discuss race relations in Toronto schools.

The schedule for these meetings is the following:

Monday, November 7, 8 p.m. Area 5 Lakeview Secondary School, 45 Felstead Avenue.

Wednesday, November 9th, 8 p.m. Area 4, Eastdale Collegiate, 701 Gerrard Street East.

Monday, November 14th, 8 p.m. Area 3, Bickford Park Secondary School, 777 Bloor Street West.

Wednesday, November 16th, 8 p.m. Area 2, (location to be announced).

Monday, November 21st, 8 p.m. Area 6, Forest Hill Collegiate, 730 Eglinton Avenue West.

Wednesday, November 23rd, 8 p.m. Area 1 (location to be announced).

The purpose of the Sub-Committee is to discover the role which schools can play in the elimination of racism in both the Toronto community and the school system. Committee members are most interested in hearing the opinions of individuals and community groups at these Area meetings.

A discussion paper which raises important questions under sub-headings as "forms of racial prejudice and discrimination", "assessment, evaluation and placement," "composition of school staffs" and "extra curricular activities" is available in 15 different languages. Copies may be obtained by calling Mr. M.E. LaFountaine at 598-4931 ext. 325.

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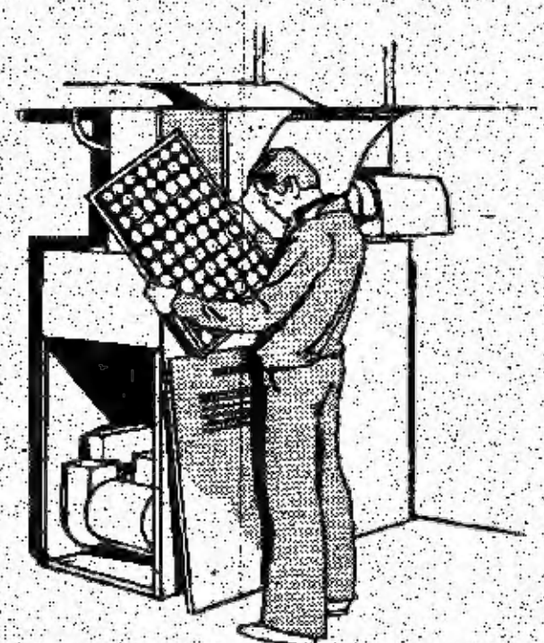

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Ministry of Energy
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Toronto, Ontario M7A 2B7

Larry Grossman, Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations

James Taylor, Minister of Energy

William Davis, Premier

Province of Ontario

Mrs. Gan

By George Math

New Delhi: If the confromation of the tw groups within the Cong witnessed at the recen Congress Committee meeting held in the cap indication, the form Minister, Mrs. Indira would cause the split o for the second time to dominating role and active politics. She kn well that such a position for her to defend hers position of strength onslaught of the Janat ment to corner her to a return with charges, criminal nature but corruption and misuse of power during the em

Some reports also in she may form a drawing her supporters Congress party and some disgruntled Ja members. Her sojourn mir at the invitation o Chief Minister, Sheik her tour to some pa country ostensibly pick casue of harijan welfa cause of the down-tr the encouragement gi 'draft Indira' grou Congress Party heade Karnataka Chief Mini Devraj Urs, are all ind the way her mind w arrest and uncondition by the court bec bungling, alleged to rate, by the CBI gave b plans. Her struggle fo which would give her and unsuspected loyal faction in her party is disown her, is her st survival in the change situation in the country

"The Congress party w her behest in 1969. power at that time she a big chunk with her, other faction styled Congress (O) and j opposition under the of Morarji Desai. Foll electoral victory of M the Congress (o) am itself with the Janata form the Governmen Centre.

In 1969 Mrs. Gandh support of veteran le Jagjivan Ram, Y. B. C the late Mr. Fakhr Ahmed. She also en support of Communis (CPI) at that time. In c has in her camp a discredited hench-me emergency regime and less political significan

REDDI

In the post-election the AICC in May las from the back seat, M Installed K. Bhrah Reddi as the Congress as her candidate. Eight members of the Congr ing Committee belong group. Although she any desire to come bac politics, her rehabilit assured.

Mrs. Gandhi's a release early in Octob back in the headlines papers in India and ab charisma attracted crowd wherever s Congressmen were condemning her arre same old slogan "desh Indira Gandhi" rever the states and the co Mrs. Gandhi seemed the grip of the party.

She knew that h appeal" was dear to th party which was goi elections to state legi Karnataka, Andhra Maharashtra and Assa for her political tac Gandhi emerged in th scene and decided t

Baker fights for Singh

By Ken Polo

Monique Begin, the minister of national health and welfare, refused flatly Thursday to intervene personally in what Progressive Conservative House Leader Walter Baker has described as the deliberate destruction of a public servant's career.

At issue is the case of Sant P. Singh, a departmental economist who had his salary cut by a deputy minister after he ran as a Tory candidate in the West Quebec riding of Pontiac in the 1974 federal general election. Singh, who ran as a candidate while on unpaid leave that had been approved by his superiors, apparently was being paid more than was warranted by his position because of a clerical error, but it was cut back to the proper level in 1976. He since has charged that it was his political activities that led to the reduction.

The case has become something of a cause celebre because it has broadened to encompass the basic right to political freedom of public servants.

Although most public service job classifications are fairly rigid, individuals can be paid more than the maximum with the approval of their superiors.

Singh contends his pay hike — which put him at $24,900 a year when it went into effect in January 1975, and which was technically $311 more than his job category merited — had been approved by the deputy minister. However, Walter Nisbet, assistant director of Treasury Board legal services, says that "at no time was Singh's pay raise approved by the deputy minister."

The dispute was referred to a Public Service Staff Relations Board adjudicator, J.D. O'Shea, who ruled that Singh had been subjected to "unjustified discipline" because Deputy Minister Bruce Rawson refused to promote him to a salary beyond his job classification.

The department has appealed that ruling to the Federal Court and that's where it lies now.

Baker, whose Ottawa riding of Grenville-Carleton has a high proportion of public servants as constituents, wants the affair referred to a parliamentary committee for consideration. But it's unlikely that he will get the necessary unanimous support of the other political parties in the House, notably the Liberals, to do so.

Realizing this, he pressed Begin Thursday to intervene personally and when she refused, he said that her refusal is tantamount to a declaration "that a deputy minister in the federal public service now has the unfettered right to destroy the career of a public servant."

Saying Begin was "taking a dreadful position and ... ought to be ashamed of herself," he urged the minister to "look to her constitutional duties and step into this persecution."

Begin, who took over the health and welfare portfolio only last month, said she had no intention of interfering in any way "with the process established by regulations concerning the behaviour, classification and promotion of civil servants."

[Ottawa Journal]

Onam comes to Montreal

Savithri de Tourrell

On the twenty-fourth of September the Kerala Cultural Association of greater Montreal celebrated Onam. About three hundred persons attended the afternoon programme of variety entertainment and dinner at Champlain College, Longueuil.

One of the welcome features of the program to me was that children and young adults took active part in it. The majority of items presented on stage were performed by children. Of course, the youngsters in the audience appreciated this and watched with lively interest. The small children in Malayali attire who greeted the guests at the door added to the atmosphere of Onam. The programme started, appropriately, with a presentation of the legend of Onam. The story of Mahabali, the beloved king of ancient Kerala, was enacted in the form of shadow-play. The old folk song in the background described the golden age of the reign of Mahabali, a veritable Utopia of prosperity and contentment and brotherhood of man. And, at the end of the story, as if to soothe and refresh the hearts of all the Malayalis temporarily exiled from home along with the good king, several colour slides were flashed on the screen. The cool blue lagoons and waterways, the houses of thatch and red tile, the glorious blend of greens typical of the south-west coast of India with its rice paddies, palm trees and the lush verdure of all its flora created waves of nostalgia in the audience.

On the whole, the programme was well-organized and attractively presented. Apart from the fact that it started late, there were practically no hitches in the smooth running of the show. The Kaliyamardanam dance performed by little Priya was especially praised by many. The team of boys who faced their boat with zest received loud applause and cheers. Each item had its own charm but personally I preferred the Mohini Attom dance by Lynn, Kala and Sudha. Everything about it was exquisite and graceful and harmonious. In their sparkling white costume richly embellished with gold and sporting the traditional hairstyle of Malayali women, the girls enchanted everyone. The simple but charming folk dance (kaikottikali) was highly evocative, recreating the atmosphere and ritual of Onam. The fair ladies with sandal paste on their brows and fresh flowers in their loosely coiled hair looked as if they had just stopped by on their way back from the temple. The songs interspersed through the show were well appreciated and the last item, a spirited rendering of a vanchipatto (boat-song), turned into a free-for-all, the audience joining in and joyously keeping time to the lively beat. Everyone then moved to the dining hall where it was the turn of the "inner man" to be refreshed. The Onasadya was complete with papadom, Upperi and parippupradhaman among various tempting specialties. In keeping with Malayali hospitality was the superabundance of everything. As we say back home when there are unused banana-leaf "plates" left over after a feast, this perhaps augurs a similar delightful occasion in the near future. Let's hope so!

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Dilawri's dilemma

By John R. Walker

Ram Om Dilawri is a self-made man and a million-aire auto dealer in Ottawa, who also runs a first-class dairy farm at his place in Carp.

He is also a native of the Punjab in India, who likes to help his downtrodden brethren, and that's how Dilawri became involved in a dairy cattle development project in the Punjab which won the support of the Canadian Hunger Foundation and the Canadian International Development Agency.

Unfortunately Dilawri attempted to be too generous when he shipped equipment to his project — Indian customs seized his shipment of farm machinery worth $223,000 almost 18 months ago and hasn't yet released it for use in the Canadian Hunger Foundation project.

Sanjay Gandhi's friend

The reason for the delay may be because Dilawri was a great friend of Sanjay Gandhi, the son of recently defeated prime minister Indira Gandhi, and anything connected with Sanjay these days in India is subject to special scrutiny for fear there might be something corrupt involved.

News reports form India state that the Punjab government has recently asked the national government in New Delhi to institute an inquiry into alleged smuggling of contraband by Dilawri, presumably on the basis of letters written to that state government by the former managing director of the Punjab Dairy Development Corporation, G.B.S. Kahlon, and by A.N. Sikka, a former project officer for the PDDC.

Dilawri, who seems to be a very busy man, has not had time to discuss these allegations with reporters, in spite of repeated attempts to reach him during the past month. But the man who put the farm machinery shipment together for him, Lyle Miller of Carleton Place, denied there was any intent to smuggle.

What happened, according to Miller, was that when they assembled the equipment — corn head, harvester, plows, post-hole digger, hay raker, manure spreader, milking parlor equipment, forage box wagon and pickup wagons — Dilawri suggested they throw in some spare parts for a tractor that could be useful to the project, an old tape-deck and some canned foodstuffs, crockery and cutlery for the people on the project.

And somehow everything was not carefully listed on the customs clearance permit.

Once this shipment arrived in Bombay, Dilawri ordered the machinery shipped to Sanjay Gandhi's car factory near New Delhi, "for assembly," according to Miller. And a smaller crate of materials was sent to Dilawri's farm at Chattarpur for assembly.

Not only does Dilawri maintain a small farm in India, but he was himself a former managing director of the Punjab Dairy Development Corporation, when the Canadian Hunger Foundation first became involved in this project. After leaving that job he enthusiastically supported the cattle development scheme and himself contributed over $140,000 to the project.

Customs informed by officials

Unfortunately for Dilawri, the two PDDC officials, Kahlon and Sikka, misunderstood the necessity for shipping the goods via Gandhi's plant, and informed customs. The shipment was seized after the truck, in Indian fashion, broke down on the road in Baroda. And inside were found these spare parts, tinned goods and so on which were not on the customs' manifest.

In the Indian press, word of the seizure came out on April 28, 1976, when the customs official who had cleared the shipment, L.H. Ahuja, was arrested, but no charges were brought against Dilawri.

He apparently tried to use his influence as a friend of Sanjay Gandhi to get the material out of customs, according to Miller and the Indian press accounts. But to no avail.

There this shipment of farm equipment has sat ever since, until after last March's election, when Gandhi's government was defeated, and her son, Sanjay, brought to court for various allegedly corrupt practices concerning his Maruti car plant.

Corruption gets wide publicity

With press censorship off and opposition voices once again permitted to talk in public, the country has been inundated with tales of alleged scandal and corruption, and any incidents involving Sanjay Gandhi have been given wide publicity, as this one has.

The Canadian Hunger Foundation, which put $189,000 into the project and the Canadian International Development Agency, which put up $319,000 of the $865,000 needed for the dairy cattle, have not been very happy at this delay in delivery of the machinery at the Ropar dairy farm in the Punjab.

Both agencies, however, insist that the general project has not been affected, since to date it has only meant that more Indian laborers had to be used to do the work of the machinery.

But the Hunger Foundation received word that a new managing director has been appointed to the PDDC, that his officials have finally been permitted to inspect the seized shipment in the customs station, and have made a formal request for its release.

They urgently need the milking parlor equipment for the 400 head of cattle and calves which were shipped from Canada to start the project.

However, the inspecting officers reported to Marc Ryan, executive director of the Canadian Hunger Foundation, that the crates were broken and many of the materials were lying around loose in the customs yard, some broken, others rusted.

And calling on Sanjay Gandhi won't help that.

Bhubanananda Reddi, Congress President flanked by K.C. Pant and V.B. Raju, General Secretaries, at the AICC session in New Delhi on October 16.

Textile exhibitions held

By Bharat P. Mathur

Ottawa, October 30

Orders worth more than one million dollars equivalent to about Rs. One Crore were either booked on the spot or negotiated subsequently at the second Indian Textile Exhibition and Fashion Show organised in Toronto and Montreal recently.

The exhibition proved very popular and successful and attracted large crowds, including the Provincial Ministers and representatives of leading departmental stores. The items on display included cottons, silks, woolens, rayons, blends, handlooms, millwovens, ready-made garments and home furnishings. The Indian High Commissioner, Mahboob Ahmad, and the Consul-General, Mr. M.L. Suri, also attended.

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Immigration conference held

By A Special Correspondent

A conference on Canadian Immigration Policy and the Third World Community was held in Regina, Sask. from October 21 to 23. Provincial Minister Hon. E.B. Shillington and Dr. Lloyd Barber, President of the University of Regina addressed the gathering on October 21.

Evolution of Canadian immigration policy was discussed the following day. Prof. G.S. Basrao of University of Saskatoon, Prof. C. Bannerjee of Simon Fraser University and Prof. Juyal of University of Saskatchewan were unanimous in their criticism of the immigration policy. The racist history of the immigration policy was frequently brought out. The fact that the Green Paper on immigration encouraged Canadians to bring up their prejudices towards coloured immigrants was pointed out. This the speakers felt, was a deliberate attempt to restrict immigration from non-traditional sources. Prof. F. Case from Toronto referred to the hypocrasy of Multiculturalism programs. Prof. Bannerjee referred to the new immigration bill as "an attack against the working class."

G. Johnson of the Employment and Immigration Commission attempt to associate questions related to the new immigration bill. Dr. J.S. Bhaduria, Past President of the Canadian Countil for Racial Harmony in Toronto brought to light numerous instances of discriminatory treatment by immigration officers in Canada and abroad. Amidst laughter he described the question asked by New Delhi immigration officers to the parents of a Canadian citizen who had sponsored his parents. The questions included:

"Do you live in the field?"

"What kind of home do you have?"

"Why is there a difference of nine years between your fourth and fifth child?"

"Take off your turban and show me your head."

In a session on social goals, the Ottawa Board of Education Trustee Dr. T.J. Samuel stressed the need for the school system in Canada to start recognizing the multicultural nature of our society and start preparing the children to live in such a society.

A banquet on the 22nd evening was addressed by Ontario Human Rights Commission, Bromley Armstrong. He described some of his experiences in Canada during the last 30 years, after his immigration from Jamaica. He pleaded eloquently for unity among Third World immigrants and urged them to get involved in the political process — to stand for elections at various levels.

The plenary session on Sunday adopted several resolutions that emerged from the discussions.

Several people of Indian origin participated in the Conference. Among them were: J. Ram, Dr. H.N. Gupta, Dr. S.P. Sharma, S. Muther, M. Gupta, M. Jiwani, Dr. H.S. Sood, A. Sabeth and Mr. Kania.

Dr. S. Jayal, the architect of the Conference (along with his charming wife Zilla) and members of the Third World Ethno-Cultural Community in Saskatchewan deserve to be congratulated on the successful organization of the Conference.

The Conference was funded by Department of Secretary of State, University of Regina, and Canadian Institute for International Affairs.

Indo-Nepal relations

Allahabad, Oct. 29 (Samachar): The Nepalese Ambassador to India, Vedanand Jha sought to cooperation of Indian Journalists in bringing India and Nepal closer.

Mr. Jha who is on tour of various districts of Uttar Pradesh bordering Nepal, told newsmen that though the relations between the two countries were intimate and close, people in the border areas on the Indian side knew very little about Nepal, its people and development. He said he was impressed by the overwhelming affection shown by the people wherever he went, but he was usually unhappy to see that these people knew very little about Nepal. Therefore, he appealed to the journalists in particular to write more about Nepal in the right perspective.

Mr. Jha said Nepeal had become an important country occupying an equally important position in the comity of nations. It had diplomatic relations with at least seventy six countries of the world. Politically it was a balanced and disciplined democracy and its people had great love and friendship for the people of India.

He said the change in the government in India did not in any way affect the relations between Nepal and India. The goodwill shown to us by the present government will go a long way in further cementing the relationship between the two countries, he added.

Mr. Jha said Nepal was a small country and needed assistance for its development from all developing countries. Therefore, she was very thankful to the Indian Government for all the assistances.

Steel industry's offer

New Delhi, Oct. 28 (Samachar): India today offered to help other developing countries in setting up steel plants.

The offer was made by Mr. R.P. Billimoria, Chairman of Steel Authority of India and leader of the Indian delegation, in his address to the eleventh annual conference of the international iron and steel institute which commenced at Rome Monday.

Mr. Billimoria told the gathering of 330 top steel executives attending the conference that India had already started export of iron and steel know-how to a number of developing countries in one form or the other. "With our competitive costs and latest technical know-how, we feel that we can help other countries in this direction."

Reunion dinner

There will be a Reunion dinner for alumni of Elphinstone College and Institute of Science, Bombay, their spouses and former faculty members living in Toronto and environs on Saturday, November 26, 1977 at 7 p.m. at the Holiday Inn, Don Mills. Tickets : $22 couple, $11 single. For more information, call Rashmi Desai 443-4459 or Meena Nadkarni 677-5695, after 6 p.m.

Kitche

CORRECTION

In the recipe CHANNAR G... homogenized milk should b... qt.

Our sincere apologies.

KITCHEN KORNER

The leaves are gone; the tr... just before the first fall of ... our thoughts have turned to ... some hot delicious food. In ... are long and the sun is h... delicious "kitchuree", ... meal-in-a-dish, and will fill ... or tobogganing. During ... mouth-watering aroma. S... food which is not only pleas... can be served attractively ... are really not difficult to ... difference. An eggplant o... cutlet go well with the kitch... after main course to finish.

VEGETARIAN KITCHURE...

1 cup rice, washed and dr...
1 cup moong dal, roasted
¼ cup oil and ¼ cup ghee
1 bay leaf
2 small cinnamon sticks
5 cardamoms, crushed see...
2 green chilies, optional
2 tbsp. chopped or minced ...
2 tsp. ground cumin
1 tsp. curry powder
1/8 tsp. chili powder or to...
1½ tbsp. tomato paste
½ tsp. sugar
8 to 9 cups water
2 cups of frozen peas
2 fresh tomato, chopped ...
2 tsp. freshly ground gar...

Roast moong dal on top o... medium heat until golden... burning. Wash roasted m...

Heat oil in a heavy wide ... cardamoms, and fry for ... lentil; stirring all the time ... heat. Add hot water and ... cook very gently about 2... cooked.

Take another pan and ... ginger, tomato paste and ... in tomato pieces. Stir in ... from the bottom and simm... sprinkle garam masala an... keep covered at least 20 ... Serve with chop, vegetabl... if kitchuree is made a da... oven; (preheated 350 F.)

Indi...

New Delhi, Oct. 28 (Sam... Details about India's s... and technical manpowe... third largest in the worl... given to the Chairman ... Federal Pubic Services Co... ion of Malaysia, Tan Sri ... Abdullah bin Sheikh Abd... when he had discussions ... Chairman and members ... Union Public Service Com... here Tuesday.

Tan Sri Sheikh Abdull... arrived here on a visit to ... guest of the Government ... went to the UPSC office ... meeting with the Home M... Charan Singh.

Dr. A.R. Kidwai, Chai... the UPSC, told him t... expansion in scientif... technical education in the ... after independence. ...

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Dr. H.S. Sood, A. Sabesh and Mr. Kanta.

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...dinner

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Kitchen Korner

By Pranati Sengupta

CORRECTION

In the recipe **CHANNAR GAUJA** (October 6,1977) the quantity of homogenized milk should be 3 quarts (120 ozs) and not ½ qt. or ¾ qt.

Our sincere apologies.

KITCHEN KORNER

The leaves are gone; the trees are bare; and a raw chill is in the air just before the first fall of snow. With summer finally behind us, our thoughts have turned toward long cold evenings and the treat of some hot delicious food. In the full bloom of summer when the days are long and the sun is hot, it's difficult to cook and appreciate delicious "kitchuree". "Kitchuree" is a simple but hearty meal-in-a-dish, and will fill those appetites after a long day of skiing or tobogganing. During cooking kitchuree exudes a marvelous mouth-watering aroma. So let's try and have some cold-weather food which is not only pleasing to the palate but good looking too. It can be served attractively with one or two additional dishes which are really not difficult to prepare - but would make a wealth of difference. An eggplant or cauliflower pakora, meat or vegetable cutlet go well with the kitchuree. Serve some tangy tomato chutney after main course to finish the meal.

VEGETARIAN KITCHUREE

1 cup rice, washed and drained
1 cup moong dal, roasted
¼ cup oil and ¼ cup ghee
1 bay leaf
2 small cinnamon sticks
5 cardamoms, crushed seeds
2 green chilies, optional
2 tbsp. chopped or minced about 1 oz. fresh ginger
2 tsp. ground cumin
1 tsp. curry powder
1/8 tsp. chili powder or to taste
1½ tbsp. tomato paste
½ tsp. sugar
8 to 9 cups water
1 cups of frozen peas
2 fresh tomato, chopped roughly
2 tsp. freshly ground garam masala

Roast moong dal on top of the stove in pan (without any fat) over medium heat until golden brown. Stir continuously to prevent burning. Wash roasted moong dal if desired then drain completely.

Heat oil in a heavy wide pan. Add rice, bay leaf, cinnamon sticks, cardamoms, and fry for 1 minute. Add spices, salt, sugar, and lentil, stirring all the time fry for a few more minutes over medium heat. Add hot water and mix well. Boil for 5 to 8 minutes, cover and cook very gently about 30 minutes, or until rice and lentil are cooked.

Take another pan and heat ghee, fry peas for 2 minutes, add ginger, tomato paste and sugar and cook another minute or so. Mix in tomato pieces. Stir in kitchuree and stir the whole mixture up from the bottom and simmer for 10 minutes, covered. Uncover and sprinkle garam masala and mix in lightly. Remove from heat and keep covered at least 20 minutes to 30 minutes before serving. Serve with chop, vegetable pakora, or omlets. The flavor improves if kitchuree is made a day in advance. Should be reheated in the oven (preheated 350 F.) for about 30 minutes, or until it is hot.

Indian manpower

New Delhi, Oct. 28 (Samachar): Details about India's scientific and technical manpower, the third largest in the world, were given to the Chairman of the Federal Pubic Services Commission of Malaysia, Tan Sri Sheikh Abdullah bin Sheikh Abu Bakar when he had discussions with the Chairman and members of the Union Public Service Commission here Tuesday.

Tan Sri Sheikh Abdullah, who arrived here on a visit to India as guest of the Government of India, went to the UPSC office after a meeting with the Home Minister, Charan Singh.

Dr. A.R. Kidwai, Chairman of the UPSC, told him that the expansion in scientific and technical education in the country after independence, now put India third in the world in regard to scientific and technical manpower, next only to the United States and the Soviet Union.

This vast reservoir of scientists, engineers, doctors and other technical professional people played a key role in the economic development of the country.

India's engineers, scientists and other technical personnel are also in great demand in both advanced and developing countries, it was explained.

The visiting chairman was shown the working of the computer centre and examination reform units of the Commission.

The work done by UPSC in developing a data bank for senior technicall and scientific personnel was explained to him.

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More than sixty languages handled

(Special to Canadian Scene from the Department of the Secretary of State) — Translation has become an important factor in Canadian life mainly because of the federal policy of bilingualism aimed at serving the Canadian taxpayer in English and French. More than 200 million words a year are translated by the government translators in the Translation Bureau, Secretary of State Department.

What is often overlooked, however, is the fact that some 10 per cent of this production is not English into French, not French into English, but other languages into English or French and vice versa.

This is the task of the Multilingual Services Division which translates some 20 million words each year for all government departments and agencies. It works in more than 60 languages. The need for this type of translation has arisen because of the advances in communication technologies in a "global village" that is still faced with the problems of language barriers.

In this global village, Canada communicates with all the other inhabitants about a wide range of subjects. Much of this international flow of information has been institutionalized by means of international cultural, technical and scientific exchange agreements, under which the Government of Canada receives, and supplies, a wealth of data on the latest developments in the sciences, technology and cultural affairs around the world. All the material received from the non-English, non-French-speaking countries has to be translated in Canada into English or French to be of use, and that is the task of the Multilingual Services Division.

In addition, Canada is involved in international trade fairs, film competitions and international conferences, and promotes Canadian products and tourism in Canada, in many foreign countries. Here again, translation is provided, but in this case into the foreign languages. The same holds true for information for immigrants.

Finally, there are the various personal documents which the people of Canada have to submit to obtain their old age pensions, citizenship certificates, social insurance numbers, passports, etc., and which are frequently written in languages other than English or French. All these documents are submitted, by the government departments concerned, to the Multilingual Services Division for translation, before they can take action to meet the applicants' requests.

It is important to note that the Multilingual Services Division does not translate anything for private individuals or firms. It translates only for the government.

Canada's scientific, commercial, industrial, cultural and social progress has become more and more dependent on international communication, much of which proceeds in foreign languages. Foreign language translation has, therefore, become an integral part of our communications with the world community.

INDO-SOVIET TRADE

New Delhi, Nov. 1 (Samachar): The two-way trade between India and the Soviet Union in the first six months of this year has exceeded 400 million Roubles.

Dancer to tour Canada

By Sarnal Raj

MONTREAL

Indian dancer Kalpalatha is going on a dance tour of Western Canada. She will give performances at Leaf Rapids (Manitoba) Thompson, Gillam, St. Boniface, Dauphin, Brandon, Regina (Sask) Grenfell, Saskatoon. Rahul Sariputhra (Sitar) and two other artistes are accompanying her. Mrs. S. Sharma is the organiser and Quebec Government is sponsoring the entire program.

Lata Kalpalatha comes from a family who devote a part of their lives to art of dancing. With her brother Mr. Ramanan she has given many concerts in India and Canada. Recently she gave many performances in Montreal at the India Pavillion, Man and His World.

Latha excells in Abhinaya. A gifted danseuse, she is endowed with good looks, has unshakable confidence, fluncy of gesture, control over rhythmic foot work and an expressive visage.

Kalpalatha

They were elected

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Guru is U.S. citizen

Guru Maharaj Ji, the chubby 19-year-old leader of a religious movement that claims 3 million followers around the world, is now a citizen of the United States. He says the feeling is "beautiful." In unannounced ceremonies Tuesday, the leader of the Divine Light Mission appeared before a federal court judge and swore allegiance to the United States. It was the latest incident in his Americanization, which already has resulted in a dispute with his mother about his growing tastes for fast cars, pizza and gold watches. The guru, who has a $100,000 home in Denver as well as a $550,000 estate in Malibu, Calif., filed for citizenship under a law permitting persons married to U.S. citizens to be naturalized after three years.

Hilarious drama

(Canadian Scene) — The Multicultural Centre of Windsor and Essex County presented **The Primary English Class**, a hilarious comedy about the trials of recent immigrants attending their frist English class, in September.

Next appearance is at the Hamilton Multicultural Centre, October 11 and 13. For information call 528-0258. The highlight of the season in Toronto for six months, the play is now touring Ontario with the help of a Wintario grant.

Swami Nishreyasananda

Swami Nishreyasananda, Head of Vedanta Centres in Southern Africa and Rhodesia, will speak on Vedanta Society of Tronto lecture series "**Perfection: Its pursuit and expression**", from Nov. 12 through Nov. 18, 1977 at 12 MacPherson Ave. (North-West of Rosedale Subway) at 4.00 p.m. on Sunday Nov. 13, and 8.00 p.m. on all other days. All are cordially invited to attend. Admission is free. For further informatin please call 493-0120, 678-1526, 923-4633.

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Suitable match for Agarwal 22 year old young man, coming to Canada shortly. Caste no bar. All relations in professional positions in B.C. Please reply in detail with photograph to Box M-1263 The Canadian India Times.

Wanted suitable match for 5' 9" (26 years), engineer - now in business. Early marriage. Caste no bar. Write to The Canadian India Times. M-1306 with latest returnable photo.

Wanted boy over 25 years of age for girl 25 well educated South Indian, now employed in Delhi with very good knowledge of English. Dowry available. Girl slim, medium height. Mother in U.S.A. M-1307, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted, tall, well settled, South Indian Brahmin groom, for a graduate girl in India, 27, height 5'1", fair complexion and currently employed. Send horoscope and other particulars to M-1313, The Canadian India Times.

Jat Sikh, 45, divorced, clean shaven, handsome, good-natured has own business. Is interested in marrying girl 28-38, must be pretty, fair complexion, of friendly nature and good homemaker. Girls from U.S.A. and U.K. also welcome to write with recent photo to M-1316, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match for Jat Sikh bachelor 5'8", 28, Canadian citizen, engineering graduate from Panjab University. Also for his sister 5'2", 26, M.A. doing M.Ed. in India. Educated American immigrant/citizen preferred. Reply M-1318, The Canadian India Times.

U.S./U.K. trained North Indian, handsome, outgoing, bachelor physician, settled in U.S.A., seeks professional girl, age 24 to 28 years, height 5'4" to 5'6", slim, beautiful, must be affectionate, fair. Only serious minded candidates need reply with full details along with recent returnable photograph. Caste, creed, religion, nationality no bar. M-1321, The Canadian India Times.

Medical doctor - 40 years, 5'6", divorced. Invites correspondence from fair complexioned suitable girls age between 25 and 35, with view to early marriage. Religion and caste no barrier. No dowry. Returnable photo desirable but not necessary. Reply M-1322, The Canadian India Times.

Correspondence invited from suitable match settled in Canada/USA for a beautiful Brahmin girl, 21, final year M.A. student in Delhi. Brothers and uncles settled in Canada. Please write with details to M-1326, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match for a beautiful Punjabi Khatri girl, 23, fair complexion, college graduate, good family, settled in Canada. Send particulars and photograph to P.O. Box 219, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario L8S 1C0.

Matrimonial correspondence invited from well settled gentleman of Sikh background for a beautiful and talented girl, 23, 5'3" - fair complexion currently completing M.A. in New Delhi. Two brothers settled in Canada. Family well connected, highly respectable and settled in Delhi. Please Reply B. Singh, P.O. Box 83, Arthur, Ontario N0G 1A0.

Khatri match for a good looking girl 26, 5'3" Canadian immigrant brothers in Canada and for her brother 29, 5'6" in India would immigrate to Canada. M-1329, The Canadian India Times.

A lady professor invites fast matrimonial correspondence from mature and compatible gentlemen established in Canada or U.S.A. M-1330, The Canadian India Times.

Attractive Kayastha lady, 30, with two minors, well-settled in Toronto seeks suitable match. Details with returnable photograph to M-1331, The Canadian India Times.

Match for a handsome jat Sikh boy, 27, B.A. pass, respectable and well settled family. Caste no bar, girl must be a permanent resident in Canada/USA. M-1332 The Canadian India Times.

Wanted a suitable Hindu match (27-32) for a charming Punjabi girl, 25 holding a good position in industry. Send particulars and photo to M-1333, The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondence invited for an educated, slim, pretty, Canadian citizen, Hindu Punjabi girl, 23, 5'6", working in high position with provincial government, from professionals under 30 of good standing and personality. M-1334, The Canadian India Times.

Correspondence invited from a beautiful immigrant girl settled in Canada or USA for a beautiful Gour Brahmin boy, 22, from Delhi. Father settled as a professional in Canada. M-1335, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable boy, caste no bar for Kayastha girl 25, 5'2½", did Masters in Arts, presently teaching in India, of well to do family in all respects. One sister married and settled in Canada. Write to No. 802-135 Rose Ave., Toronto, Ontario, M4X 1P1.

Wanted match for beautiful Sikh girl 38, 5'3½" inhalation therapist employed in a Chicago hospital. Persons may correspond at 4039 Enfield Ave. Skokie, Illinois 60076, USA.

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ETHNIC THEME FOR STAINED -GLASS WINDOW IN SENATE

[Canadian Scene]-- The Canadian Senate in the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, has become, in a sense, a shrine which is visited annually by tens of thousands of Canadians and foreign visitors. Now a special Senate committee has recommended that this parliamentary building must reflect something of the purposes, aspirations, and achievements of the nation. The committee's chief recommendation for the installation of new stained-glass windows in the Senate Chambers is that the theme should be the ethnic origins of the Canadian people.

Soviet festival of arts

New Delhi, Nov. 1 (Samachar): A festival of Soviet art and culture will be held in India from November 15 to December 3 to mark the 60th anniversary of the great October Socialist revolutioin.

It would be in reciprocity to the festival of Indian art and culture recently held in the USSR on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of India's independence.

Both the festivals have been organized this year on reciprocal basis within the framework of the Indo-USSR cultural exchange program.

The Soviet festival will be inagurated in Delhi on November 15 with the performance of the Russian folk dance and song ensemble.

The other performing troupes from the USSR will be simultaneously performing in other parts of the country including Madras, Bombay and Calcutta. The highlights of the festival would include the performance of 70-member folk dance and song ensemble, 20 member uzbek national puppet theatre, 50 member bolshoi theatre and three member soloists.

Soviet delegation to visit India

New Delhi, Oct. 31 (Samachar): Highpower Soviet delegation will be visiting India to explore the possibilities of setting up an aluminium plant on the East coast on the basis of "production cooperatin" among the two countries.

Disclosing this in an interview to Soviet Land on the occasin of the completion of the second phase of the Korba aluminium plant, Biju Patnaik, Union Minister for Steel and Mines, said that the Government of India looked forward to more vigorous cooperation between the two countries in the field of science and technology, especially those suited to present Indian conditions.

Cafeek to boost ethnics

The new Minister of State responsible for multiculturalism, Norm Cafik, intends to give ethnic groups fair representation on federal agencies and corporations, such as Air Canada, CBC and the judiciary.

He has stated his intention to make sure that cultural groups have a fair share in Canada and are given positions of power.

Cafik says: "When people are appointed there is an attempt to have a balance between English and French. What about the rest of us?"

According to the Minister of State, multiculturalism is a lot more than folk-dancing groups and colorful costumes.

Cafik has ordered a study of such appointments and will correct any imbalance.

"We have 30 per cent of the Canadian people who feel they are not getting proper representation. My job is to make sure they do," Cafik emphasized.

He stated that grants were important in some cases but his function was to give multicultural groups a fair and proportionate share in government decision.

[Contrast].

Hashish gang smashed

New Delhi, Oct. 28 (Samachar): An international syndicate engaged in smuggling hashish from Nepal to the United States through India has been smashed.

Five Nepalese personnel have been arrested in New Delhi so far and arrests of some of the Americans involved in the smuggling would have taken place in New York by now.

Announcing this Satish Agarwal, Minister of State for Finance, said that Rs. 50 lakhs worth of Hashish oil and hashish have been seized by the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence on October 14.

Mr. Agarwal said that no Indian had been found involved with the international gang. The Nepalese arrested included one Sher Chand, who was staying in one of the staff quarters in the Rashtrapathi Bhavan with his relative. The relative himself was not in New Delhi and he had no knowledge of the smuggling activities of his friend, he added.

The American, Robet Russell Irwin, who was the leader of the gang from the U.S. side, left for New York on October 14 and the enforcement agencies there had been kept informed about the movement of the person.

The minister explained that Irwin had been running a clandestine laboratory in Nepal for eleven years for producing hashish oil, which is the condensed form of hashish and fetched three times the price of hashish. The smuggling of hashish oil however, started only two months ago.

Exports up

A Reserve Bank of India Review says that there was a trade surplus of Rs. 2,190 million during the first quarter of the current financial year. Exports amounted to Rs. 12,250 million and imports to Rs. 10,060.

Exports during the period were higher by Rs. 1,160 million, registering a 10% increase over the corresponding period of the last year. Imports came down by Rs. 1,570 million, a fall of 13½ percent.

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